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PAPERS AND RECORDS

The United Empire Loyalist Settlement at Long Point, Lake Erie.

BY

L. H. TASKER, M.A.,

Collegiate Institute, Niagara Falls.

TORONTO:

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

1900.

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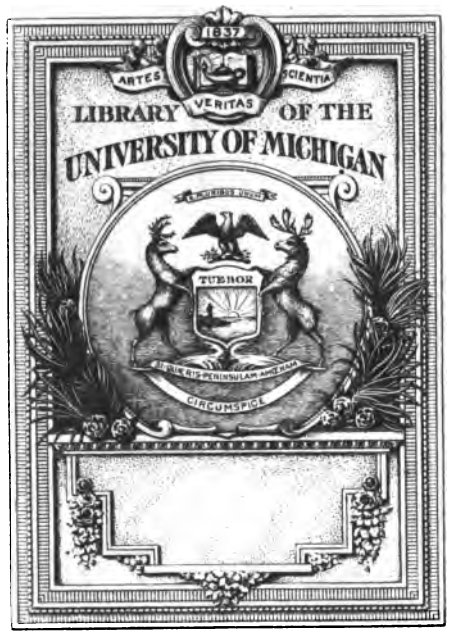

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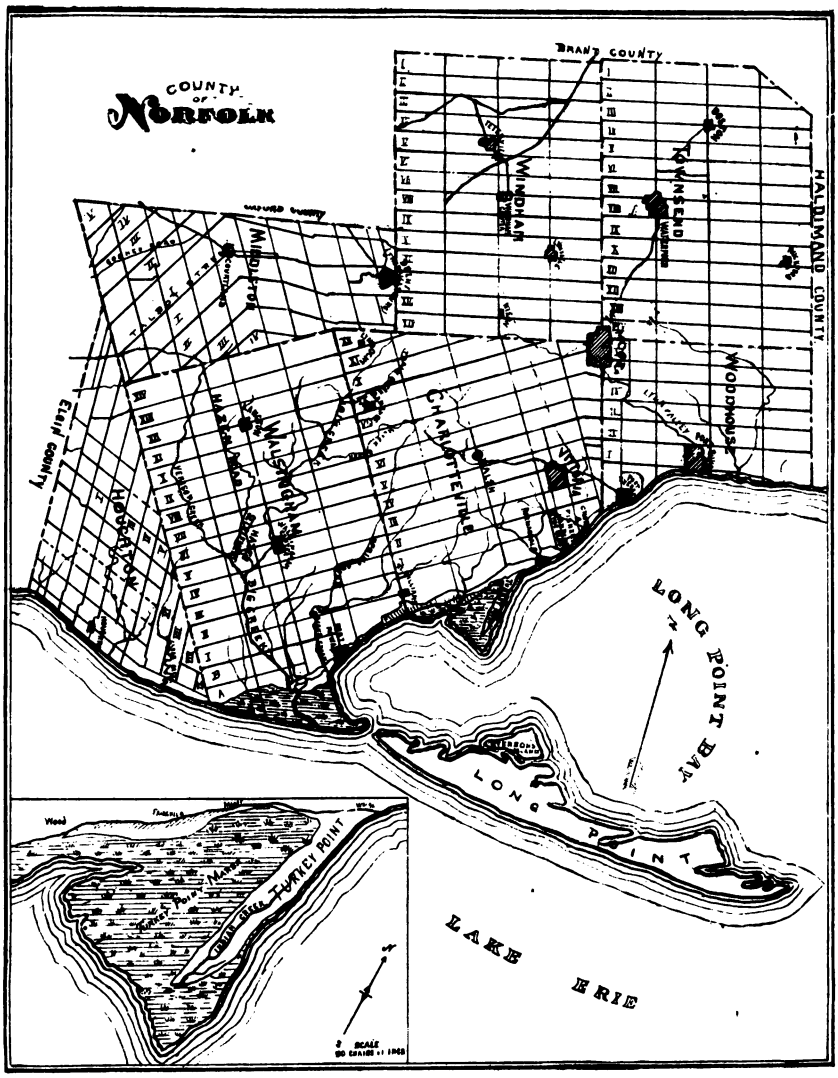

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THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST SETTLEMENT AT LONG POINT, LAKE ERIE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

No more inspiring subject can engage the pen of any writer than the theme of loyalty. Fidelity to the constitution, laws and institutions of one's native land has been honored in every country and in every age. From infancy we have been told of the brave men of our race, and yet the tale, ever told, is ever new. The hero stories that thrilled us in our childhood have still the power to make the heart beat quickly and the current of feeling sweep over us, rich and strong. Socialists and revolutionists may affect to scorn it, but they cannot blot out the inherent glory contained in the word "patriot."

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

To die for one's native land is assuredly sweet and seemly, and yet there is a truer and a nobler loyalty than this. It is that of preserving inviolate one's faith to the established government, when all around is sedition, anarchy and revolution. When to be loyal means to fight, not against the stranger and the foreigner, but against those of the same language, the same country, the same state, and, it may be, the same family as one's self—when loyalty means fratricidal war, the breaking up of home, the severing of the dearest heart cords, the loss of everything except honor—

> "Oh! who shall say what heroes feel,
> When all but life and honor's lost?"

Such was the loyalty of these who plunged unshaken, unterrified and unseduced into a conflict unutterably bitter, which was destined

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to last for seven long years, and finally to sever them from their native land. During the war of the revolution, and in the blind revenge exacted by the victorious side, their property was confiscated, their families ostracised and exposed to insult, outrage and spoliation, their lives were in danger, and often ruthlessly declared forfeit, to satisfy malicious hatred and suspicion. Their zeal for the unity of the empire gave them the title of United Empire Loyalists, and these were the men who, at the close of the war, sought a refuge and a home on British soil, among the northern forests, and laid deep the foundations of the institutions, the freedom, the loyalty, and the prosperity of our land.

"Dear were the homes where they were born,
Where slept their honored dead;
And rich and wide, on every side
Their fruitful acres spread;
But dearer to their faithful hearts
Than home, and gold, and lands,
Were Britain's laws, and Britain's crown,
And Britain's flag of high renown,
And grip of British hands."

CHAPTER II.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Acts of the Imperial Parliament by which direct taxes were imposed on the American colonies are to be regarded as the culmination of the series of causes which brought on the revolution.

In this series of events the most important is, no doubt, the renewal of the restrictions on colonial trade, enforced soon after the third George began his reign. Under the old "navigation laws" and "laws of trade" the colonial produce had to be exported directly to Britain, and thence by British vessels only, carried to its destination. Similarly, goods for the colonies had to be brought to Britain and thence to the colonies in British ships. The American colonies were not allowed to trade even with other colonies directly. For nearly a

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century these odious Acts had been evaded by an organized and well arranged system of smuggling. The revenue officers of the Crown were lax in their enforcement of the letter of the law; consequently the merchants of various states, and chiefly those of Massachusetts, had grown rich by the illicit traffic, and were exasperated beyond measure by the attempts of the revenue officers, under fresh orders, to enforce the laws. Fourteen of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were engaged in trade which was affected grievously by these restrictions.* At the time of the Declaration of Independence John Hancock was a respondent in suits of the Crown to recover £100,000, or over, for alleged infractions of the trade laws. Thus the questions relative to trade and commerce are to be regarded as a primary cause of the revolution.

Another primary cause was the fact that colonial industry and manufacture were restricted. The colonists were denied the use of natural advantages, such as waterfalls; they were forbidden the erection of sundry kinds of machinery, particularly spinning and weaving machines; the king's arrow was placed on trees in the forest, which were two feet or over in diameter, at a height of twelve inches from the ground; the manufacture of sawn lumber, except for home consumption, was interdicted; the market for dried fish was cut off; the commerce in sugar and molasses was rudely interrupted; the most important and profitable avenues of trade were closed to them. Hence one of the aims of the revolution was to take off the shackles which bore heavily on the rising colonies.

The explanation, or *excuse* it may be called, for these impositions lies of course in the opinion held by all Imperial governments at that time, that colonies existed for the benefit of the Mother Country only. The world has at last outgrown that doctrine, and we are to-day reaping the benefit of the removal of restrictions which was accelerated by the shock of the loss of half a continent. But all nations and governments are to be judged according to the general standard of enlightenment at the time of the events under consideration. It is easy to criticise a public policy when the result of a chain of events has demonstrated it to be wrong. Before the issue, its wisdom or foolishness is for the most part a matter of opinion. Had we been a member of Lord North's Government we would have, no doubt, thought the existing colonial policy a natural and necessary one; had we made a fortune smuggling tea, wine, or molasses, we would have, no doubt, thought that same

* Hancock, Adams, Hewes, Langdon, Whippler, Livingstone, Clymer, Lewes, Sherman, Morris, Gwinnet, Taylor, Hopkins and Gerry.

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colonial policy vile and inhuman. Living as we do with a century and a quarter of added experience, we neither commend its wisdom nor criticise too harshly its application. Let us be merciful. If we cannot be merciful let us be fair, and give the devil, on both sides, his due.

We now come to that question which, as an apple of discord, was rolled around the parliamentary table for ten long years, and at last plunged the nation into warfare and led to the dismemberment of the empire: "Has the British Parliament power to tax the colonies without giving them representation in the Imperial Parliament?"

This question may be considered: Firstly, from a purely legal aspect; secondly, from the standpoint of expediency; and thirdly, from the moral and ethical side.

As a matter of abstract right, the Mother Country has never parted with the claim to ultimate supreme authority of legislation on any matter whatever. This has always been acknowledged by constitutional lawyers. If the Imperial Parliament were to resign this ultimate right, the tie that binds the empire would be dissolved, and the colonies would forthwith become independent states. It is that right which, along with the acknowledgment of a common head, makes us a part of the British Empire of which we are so proud. The question of the abstract right of taxation was never disputed; simply that of taxation without representation. Yet we must remember that the theory of "no taxation without representation" was not settled at the time of the Revolutionary War. Many of the important cities of the United Kingdom, and the large manufacturing districts were not represented for fifty years after this time; for example, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Yet *they* did not resort to arms. Their burdens were heavy, but with the patient loyalty of true Britons they bore them until the good sense of the present century gave them a share in the government. Not so the colonies. They enforced their demands by an appeal to arms.

It would seem, moreover, as if the moving spirits of the revolution had seized the enforcement of taxation as an excuse for the unfilial demand of absolute separation from the Mother Country. On what other supposition can their haste and violence be accounted for? To what else can their action be attributed?

Secondly, let us discuss the action of Britain from the standpoint of expediency. Viewed in the light of the actual result—the loss of the southern half of this continent—it would seem as if the Stamp Act and the tea duty were inexpedient. Yet it may be questioned, if, as the writer is convinced, the question of taxation was used as an excuse

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for the Declaration of Independence, would not the leaders of the revolution have made some other act of the Mother Country the basis of their agitation? The actions of these men at the close of the war did not show that rigorous adherence to right and justice which they had insisted on so strenuously before the revolution. The following chapters will prove this point.

But even allowing that the taxation was inexpedient in the light of the result, was it a fair demand? For nearly two centuries the colonies had been watched over by Britain. They had been defended alike from the encroachments of home enemies and of foreign foes. For years the French and the Indian had been repulsed and kept in check. The constant fear of sudden attack and merciless massacre had been removed. The New England colonies were in a state of safety and prosperity they had never known before. Under the superintendency of Sir William Johnson, the Six Nation Indians and their affiliated tribes lived in a marvellously friendly state with the white settlers. They had nothing now to fear from their dusky allies. Their enemies, the French and the tribes of Canadian Indians, were at this time under the same British rule. The protecting arm which Britain now extends around the world was furnishing to the colonies that security in which they contentedly flourished. Even John Otis, one of the most violent agitators of independence, said in 1763, in the course of a public speech at Boston, "The true interests of Great Britain and her colonies are mutual, and what God in his providence hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Now, on the other hand, the burden on the Home Country was enormous. For nearly thirty years England had been fighting the combined armies of France and Spain, and at times the allied forces of Europe. The tale of British conquest in India and in America, is also the tale of the wonderful endurance and courage of her people. The national debt had been doubled. The people of the United Kingdom were taxed to the utmost, and still there was deficit. In this strait she turned to the colonies and levied a duty on imports, a tax on law stamps, and a tax on tea—the latter being only one quarter of the rate of revenue duty on tea at home. The colonists refused to import the taxed articles; they burned the stamp office, and a mob of Bostonians forcibly boarded the tea ship *Dartmouth* and emptied eight hundred and forty boxes into the sea. *Such* was the response of the New England colonies to the request for help of the hard-pressed Motherland.

Lastly, let us consider the moral aspect of the case. It was no doubt an assertion, by force of arms, of the "Right of Rebellion." It seems

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also to have been a triumphant assertion of the "Right of Advantage"—the right to take the controlling power in a tight predicament; the right to enforce consent to their demands at a time when the Mother Country could not fairly defend itself.

The Americans were successful through a combination of circumstances unfavorable to Britain, chief of which were: The terrible pressure of the war in the East; the incompetent Ministry in power at the time; ignorance as to the real state of affairs in the colonies and as to the methods of colonial warfare; and, of course, the insufficient and imperfectly equipped forces sent to America.

In some cases there may be a distinct "Right of Revolution," but surely it is only, as in the case of the English revolution of 1688, after years of patient waiting for some great fundamental right, which has been long withheld, and whose accomplishment there seems no outlook of peacefully gaining.

It seems as if the United States has been reaping the fruit of this doctrine of the right to rebel against law and the settled constitution of the land. The sins of the fathers were visited upon the children in that terrible deluge of blood in the sixties, which swept from South to North. In this case the Southern States who wished to withdraw from the Confederacy were the rebels. In 1776 the secessionists had been the patriots. Assuredly nothing under the sun is constant, not even the opinions of American politicians. Within the last two decades there have been over 23,000 separate struggles of labor against capital, in most cases accompanied by force and violence, and the attempted subversion of lawful authority. "And it doth not yet appear what there shall be." Truly, from the seed of dragon's teeth sown in the war of rebellion there have sprung up armed warriors in a great and limitless host, who continue to advocate the same principles of mutiny and insurrection that fired the hearts of the revolutionists of the last century with the lust of forbidden power.

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CHAPTER III.

MOTIVES OF THE LOYALISTS.

THE majority of American historians have been unfair to the Loyalists. They have spoken of them with scorn and ridicule; they have called them weak, because they submitted to "tyranny"; they have called them cowards, because they refused to fight the British; they have called them unnatural, because they took up arms against their countrymen; and they have called them the dregs of society, because they had spirit enough to seek a new home under British rule.

American writers have further unfairly questioned the motives of the Loyalists. They have denied to their enemies that freedom of choice which they reserved to themselves; they have charged the Loyalists with being "Tory office-holders;" they have declared that the possession of offices of emolument from the Crown was the sole reason which prevented these "office-holders" from taking up arms in company with the "victims of Britain's injustice." On the other hand, according to these writers no eulogy is too strong, no commemoration is too extensive for the "Patriots" who, in the face of fearful odds, swept the British army from the plains of Yorktown, and planted the standard of liberty on the erstwhile down-trodden and benighted land.

A more impartial age has brushed away the deception of a century. The honor of the Loyalists has been amply vindicated. It is seen that those who were called weak, were strong enough to leave all they held dear for the sake of principle; those who were called cowards, fought to the bitter end of a losing struggle; those who were called unnatural, were not as unnatural as the matricidal sons who took up arms against the Motherland; and those who were called in malicious hatred the outcasts of society, have since been acknowledged the brightest and best of their age.

It is noticeable that the bulk of the Loyalists were men in no mean positions in their native states; men who possessed a high moral ideal and an elevated mind; men of education and of unsullied honor. Even American historians are now coming to admit that they were of the noblest descent and of the most upright character. Colonel Sabine says, in his well-known work, "It is evident that a considerable proportion of the

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professional and editorial intelligence and talents of the thirteen colonies was arrayed against the popular movement." (Vol. I., p. 50.) And we have others. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, in the "Narrative and Critical History of America" (page 186), says, "Among those most frank and fearless in the avowal of loyalty, and who suffered the severest penalties, were men of the noblest character and highest position." And Mr. M. C. Tyler, writing in the *American Historical Review*, so lately as October, 1895, says, "To any one at all familiar with the history of colonial New England, that list of men, denounced to exile and loss of property on account of their opinions, will read like the bead roll of the oldest and noblest families concerned in the founding and upbuilding of New England civilization; and of the whole body of the Loyalists throughout the thirteen colonies, it must be said that it contained more than a third of influential characters, that is, a very considerable portion of the customary chiefs in each community." Nearly all the clergy were Loyalists. "Fear God, Honor the King," was their unvarying doctrine. Lawyers, judges and physicians also, in a great number, were ranged on the side of loyalty, men of education and refinement and of deep religious conviction, the moral tone of whose lives puts to shame even that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence.

So much for the general character of the Loyalists. Let us consider their motives. To charge them with being all office-holders under the Crown is false on the face of it, because upwards of thirty-five thousand came to Canada after the war, and it is absurd to suppose that even one-tenth of that number remained faithful to the king from mercenary motives. And if the Loyalists had been influenced by monetary considerations they would probably have deserted the ship before the final plunge, and made overtures of friendship and reconciliation to the victorious party. Base and sordid men are not the kind who are willing to leave rich and luxurious homes on the banks of the Hudson and the Delaware, for a cabin in a northern wilderness, and scarcity and hardship withal.

Those of the New Englanders who remained faithful to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. With an unswerving trust in the fundamental justice of the British Government, they believed that the misunderstandings were only temporary and would be removed. They believed that most of the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression and an egregious conceit of their own importance, and to the last they remained true to their conviction, that to take up arms against the Mother Country was high treason, and morally as well as legally wrong.

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CHAPTER IV.

TREATMENT OF THE LOYALISTS DURING THE WAR.

FROM the very beginning the Loyalists were looked upon with the disfavor with which evildoers always regard those who do not approve of their actions. They were the objects of suspicion. All their movements were watched. They were even forbidden the ancient British right of public meeting and the freedom of the press, and were liable to arrest and imprisonment at any moment, without the right of *habeas corpus*.

The Declaration of Independence forced the choice of either one side or the other. Previously both parties had been, nominally at least, at one in their allegiance to the British Crown; but now it was open war and no neutrality. In many states Congress gave the legislative, executive and judicial powers over to committees, who often improperly used their authority under the specious veil of patriotism.* These dealt at pleasure with the rights and liberties, and even lives, of the hated "Tories." To crush liberty of speech and opinion, to reduce the Loyalists to the position of slaves or proscribed aliens, under penalties of imprisonment, banishment, and even death, was a startling contradiction to their high-sounding declaration, "All men are born free and equal." The Loyalists were exposed to all sorts of indignities and to wanton insult, such as being tarred and feathered, their cattle were sometimes horribly mutilated, their barns burned, and neither life nor property was safe.† The rule of the mob was dominant. A letter from John Adams, then at Amsterdam, in 1780, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, says, "I think their (the Loyalists') career might have been stopped if the executive officers had not been so timid in a point which I strenuously recommended from the first, namely, to fine, imprison and hang all inimical to the cause, without favor or affection. I would have hanged my own brother if he had taken part with the enemy in the contest."‡ This advice of Adams was followed by

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* Dr. Ramsey, "History of United States," Vol. II., Chap. 26, p. 467.

† Dr. Canniff, "Settlement of Upper Canada," p. 55. Sabine, "American Loyalists," Vol. I., p. 75.

‡ Dr. Ryerson, "Loyalists of America and their Times," Vol. II., p. 127.

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Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, and many instances are on record of unjust and cruel persecution.

Bodies of vagabonds roamed about the state, destroying the property of the Loyalists, imprisoning the suspected, and seizing the goods of those unable to defend themselves. A nefarious band dubbed themselves "Sons of Liberty," and carried bloodshed and rapine to peaceful homes. Their victims were the women and children, the aged and defenceless. Their favorite pastime was the burning of the homes of the Loyalists. Often the houses were set on fire in the middle of winter and the occupants forced to take shelter in the woods, and every door being shut against them, some were frozen to death. Frequently torture of various kinds was resorted to, in order to make the victims tell where their money or valuables were concealed, or their dear ones in hiding. The family of Maby, which came to Long Point, suffered grievously, as will be told in a subsequent chapter. There is nothing more pathetic than the story of this unceasing and determined persecution.

Nor were other states very far behind Massachusetts in point of unpunished lawlessness. The blood of the murdered cried from the ground unceasingly for vengeance. The governments of the different states winked at, if they did not sanction, this terrible ill-treatment of the Loyalists. All trod the blood-stained path of cruelty, and the pen of anguish writes its history.

The Convention of the State of New York in 1776 enacted that any person, being an adherent of the king of Great Britain, should be guilty of treason and should suffer death.* But this enactment of the Legislature seems to have been too extreme, and was not carried out in its entirety, the Loyalists for the most part being given an opportunity to quit the country. However, in all the states there was a vast amount of lawlessness by organized mobs, who had at least the passive sanction of the executive councils. The saying became common among these bands of "Loggers and Sawyers," that "The Lord commanded us to forgive our *enemies*, but said nothing about forgiving our *friends*." This went on so far that the State of North Carolina, in 1780, passed a law to put a stop to the robbery of people under the pretence that they were Tories, "a practice carried on even to the plundering of their clothes and household furniture."† In New York State this rage for plundering grew so strong that it demoralized the American army,

* Dr. Ramsay, "History of United States," Vol. II., Chap. 11.

† Hildreth, "History of United States," Vol. III., Chap. 41.

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and affected even the officers, who, from first opposing it, came to take afterwards an active share in despoiling Loyalist homes.*

"We hold," says the Declaration of Independence, "these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And yet, in the same year in which that precious document was promulgated, the State of New York passed an Act whereby severe penalties were pronounced on all adherents of the king. This, then, was the liberty they allowed their opponents. They had one gospel for the Jews and another for the Gentiles. It matters *so* much whose ox falls into the ditch.

CHAPTER V.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE LOYALISTS.

BOTH during and after the war the legislatures of the different states passed Acts for the punishment of the Loyalists and the confiscation of their property. In spite of the recommendations of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Treaty of Paris,† there was no mercy shown to

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* Dr. Ramsay, "History of United States," Vol. II., p. 159.

† The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3rd, 1783, immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles with Louis XVI of France. The Articles of the treaty which relate to the Loyalists are these:

ARTICLE 4.—It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

ARTICLE 5.—It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, . . . and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all Acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said Acts and laws perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail.

ARTICLE 6.—That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced, against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecution so commenced be discontinued.

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those who had joined the king's army or who sympathized with the Royal cause.

NEW YORK, on the 12th of May, 1784, passed an Act for the speedy sale of the confiscated and forfeited estates. The county committees were authorized to apprehend and decide upon the guilt of such inhabitants as had been in correspondence with the enemy, and punish those whom they adjudged to be guilty with imprisonment or banishment.

DELAWARE enacted that the property, real and personal, of forty-six persons should be forfeited to the state unless they gave themselves up to trial for the crime of treason in adhering to the Royal cause.

RHODE ISLAND announced the penalties of death and confiscation of property on any person who communicated with the Ministry or their agents, or who afforded supplies to the forces or piloted the armed ships of the king.

NEW HAMPSHIRE confiscated the estates of twenty-eight of her former citizens and banished seventy-six.

In CONNECTICUT, to speak or write against the doings of Congress or the State Legislature was punished by imprisonment and disqualification for office. The property of those who sought Royal protection was seized and confiscated. To give the king's army or vessels any assistance, whether by information or provisions, was punished by forfeiture of estate and imprisonment for three years.

VIRGINIA and PENNSYLVANIA proscribed certain persons, and enacted that their property should be sold and the proceeds go into the public treasury.

In NEW JERSEY traitors were punished by imprisonment and confiscation of property. If the prisoner were a "traitor" of repute, he might be hanged for treason on the judgment of the Executive Council, and the estates of all refugees were declared confiscate.

MARYLAND.—The estates and property of all persons who preserved their allegiance to the British Crown were declared forfeit, and commissioners appointed to carry out the terms of the statutes.

GEORGIA.—"Augusta, State of Georgia, 4th May, 1782. Be it enacted by the representatives and freemen of the State of Georgia in general assembly met, that all and each of the following two hundred and eighty-six persons be, and are hereby declared to be, banished from this state for ever, and if any of the aforesaid shall remain in this state sixty days after the passing of this Act, they are to be apprehended and committed to jail without bail and main prize, until such time as a convenient opportunity shall occur for their transportation beyond the seas; and if they shall here-

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after return they shall be adjudged and are hereby declared to be guilty of felony, and shall on conviction of their having so returned as aforesaid, suffer death without the benefit of clergy, . . . and be it further enacted, that all their property, real and personal, be confiscated to, and for the benefit of, this state; . . . and whereas there are various persons subjects of the king of Great Britain, possessed of or entitled to estates, which justice and sound policy require should be applied to the benefit of this state, be it therefore enacted that all and singular, their estates, real and personal, of whatever kind or nature . . . be confiscated, to and for the use and benefit of this state, . . . and the commissioners appointed are hereby given full power and authority for the carrying into effect of these regulations."

In SOUTH CAROLINA forty-five persons who had offended the least were simply amerced ten per cent. of the value of their estates, sixty-three were banished and their property confiscated for affixing their names to a petition to be armed on the Royal side, eighty suffered the same penalty for holding civil or military commissions under the Crown, and twelve others for the sole reason that they were "obnoxious."

In NORTH CAROLINA the property of sixty-five individuals and four mercantile firms was confiscated.

MASSACHUSETTS took the lead in severity. A person *suspected* of enmity to the Whig cause could be arrested under a *magistrate's warrant* and banished, unless he would take the new oath of allegiance. In another Act three hundred and eighty of her people, who had fled from their homes, were designated by name, and in the event of return were threatened with apprehension, imprisonment and transportation to a place possessed by the British, and for a second voluntary return, *death* without the benefit of clergy.

By another Act the property of twenty-nine "notorious conspirators" was declared confiscated, of whom there were two governors, one lieutenant-governor, one treasurer, one chief justice, one attorney-general and four commissioners of Customs.

Congress itself, by several Acts, subjected to martial law and to death all who should furnish provisions and certain other articles to the king's troops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and enacted that all Loyalists taken in arms be sent to the states to which they belonged, there to be dealt with as traitors.

These Acts may well be compared to the scandalous confiscations of Marius and Sulla in the later days of the Roman Republic. That the refusal to take the oath of allegiance should be declared to be treason, or neutrality a crime, will always remain an everlasting monument to

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the injustice and tyranny of the legislatures of the various states of the union. No modern civilized nation, unless it be Spain in the courts of the inquisition, or the French Republic in its earliest days, has presented such a spectacle of wholesale and undeserved confiscation of the property of those who were guilty of no crime, except that of loyalty to their king.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE LOYALISTS.

THE fifth article of the agreement of the Peace Commissioners at Paris provided that Congress should recommend the different state legislatures to show leniency and a forgiving generosity to the Loyalists and to take measures to reimburse them for their losses.

The gross abandonment of the faithful minority to the spasmodic and uncertain justice, in fact we may say, the certain injustice, of the state governments, was severely assailed in both Houses of the British Parliament. At the opening of Parliament the King, in his speech from the Throne, alluded to the "American sufferers," and trusted that Parliament would see fit to pass measures for their compensation forthwith.

Lord North said: "I cannot but feel for men thus sacrificed for their bravery and principles—men who have sacrificed all the dearest possessions of the human heart. They have exposed their lives, endured an age of hardships, deserted their interests, forfeited their possessions, lost their connections and ruined their families *in our cause*."

Lord Mulgrave said that, in his opinion, "it would have been better that it should have been stipulated in the treaty that Great Britain spend £20,000,000 in making good the losses of the Loyalists, than that they should have been so shamefully deserted, and the national honor so pointedly disgraced as it was by the 5th Article of the Treaty of Peace with the United States."

Mr. Burke declared that "to such men the nation owed protection and its honor was pledged for their security at all hazards."

Mr. Sheridan "execrated the treatment of these unfortunate men,

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who, without the least notice taken of their civil or religious rights, were handed over as subjects to a power that would not fail to take vengeance on them for their zeal and attachment to the religion and government of the Mother Country."

Mr. Townsend declared that "this country would feel itself bound in honor to make them full compensation for their losses."

Sir Peter Burrell said that "the fate of the Loyalists claimed the compassion of every human heart. These helpless forlorn men, abandoned by the Ministers of a people on whose justice, gratitude and humanity they had the best founded claims, were left at the mercy of a Congress highly irritated against them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Walsingham said that "with patience he could neither think nor speak of the dishonor of leaving these deserving men to their fate."

Lord Stormont asserted that "Great Britain is bound in justice and honor, gratitude and affection, and by every tie, to provide for and protect them."

Lord Loughborough declared that "neither in ancient nor in modern history had there been so shameful a desertion of men who had sacrificed all to their duty and to their reliance on British faith."

Lord Sackville argued that "peace on the sacrifice of these unhappy subjects must be answered in the sight of God and man."

Lord Shelburne, whose Ministry had concluded the treaty, could only say, in reply, that he "had but the alternative to accept the terms proposed or to continue the war, and a part must be wounded that the whole empire might not perish." He also stated that he did not doubt the honor of the American Congress, who would doubtless be just and fair in their restitution of the lands of the Loyalists. As to how far this was likely to be the case they might have concluded from the fact that even *before* the peace was signed the State of Virginia decreed "that all demands of the British courts for the restoration of property confiscated by the state were wholly impossible;" and the State of New York, "that the scales of justice do not require, nor does the public tranquillity permit, that such adherents who have been attainted should be restored to the rights of citizens, and that there can be no reason for restoring property which has been confiscated or forfeited."

Since even the mockery of justice was denied them, the Loyalists organized an agency and appointed a committee of one delegate from each of the thirteen states to prosecute their claims in England.

A Board of Commissioners was appointed to examine the claims preferred.

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The claimants were divided into six classes:

1. Those who had rendered service to Great Britain.
2. Those who had borne arms for Great Britain.
3. Uniform Loyalists.
4. Loyal British subjects resident in Great Britain.
5. Loyalists who had taken oath to the American States but afterward joined the British.
6. Loyalists who had borne arms for the American States and afterwards joined the British army or navy.

The rigid rules of examination caused much dissatisfaction and gave the Board the title of the "Inquisition." The inquiry lasted through seven successive years. Their methods may be best stated in the words of their report: "Our mode of conducting the inquiry has been that of requiring the very best evidence which the nature and the circumstances of the case would admit. We have demanded the personal appearance and examination of the claimant, conceiving that the inquiry would be extremely imperfect and insecure against fraud and misrepresentation if we had not the advantage of cross-examining the party himself, as well as his witnesses, nor have we, for the same reason, allowed much weight to any testimony which has not been delivered on oath before ourselves. We have investigated with great strictness the titles to real property, whenever the necessary documents could be exhibited to us, and where they have not been produced we have required satisfactory evidence of their loss or the inability of the claimant to procure them."

The amount of claims preferred was £10,358,413, and the sum granted in liquidation thereof £3,294,452, which was distributed among 4,148 persons.

In addition to this money satisfaction they were given land in the "country of their exile," and supplies and provisions for a certain time, as will be detailed in the following chapter.

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CHAPTER VII.

WHAT BRITAIN DID FOR THE LOYALISTS.

THE money indemnification has been referred to in the preceding chapter. This sum of over $15,000,000 does not include the value of land grants, implements and supplies of food.

Land was ordered to be surveyed for the Loyalists in New Brunswick, and afterwards in Nova Scotia and in Upper Canada.

These grants were free of expense, and made on the following scale: 5,000 acres to a field officer, 3,000 to a captain, 2,000 to a subaltern, and 200 to every private soldier, and 200 to sons and daughters of Loyalists on coming of age.

In regard to Upper Canada, however, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, in 1792, reduced the grants of land to be given to future settlers, still preserving the rights of those who had settled previously. By this regulation no lot was to be granted of more than 200 acres, except in such cases as the Governor should otherwise agree; but no one was to receive a quantity of more than 1,000 acres.*

Each settler had to make it appear that he or she was in a condition to cultivate and improve the land. It is related of Colonel Talbot, in the settlement of his own reservation, that he put the claimant through a

*It seems that, in the few years following, many persons obtained still larger grants of land, for in 1797 the Executive Council investigated the matter, and on the basis of their findings, made the following recommendations to the Legislature under date of 28th August: "(1) That all appropriations for townships or other tracts of land heretofore made in this province be immediately rescinded, and the townships or other tracts thrown open to other applicants. (2) That all persons who were really and *bona fide* located in any township or tract, by the nominee, before the first of June, 1797, and since (if there be no appearance of fraud), be confirmed in that location to the amount of two hundred acres, but that no recommendation made by any nominee for a greater quantity be attended to, not precluding, however, the settler himself from exercising the right common to all His Majesty's subjects of making such applications to the Executive Government for an addition as he shall think proper. (3) That twelve hundred acres, including former grants (except on military lands) be granted to each of the four principal nominees, in case there should be four, whose names are subscribed to the petition for an appropriation; those persons, however, who happen to be nominees of more than one township, are not to receive this donation more than once. (4) That the unsurveyed tract be surveyed and the unlocated be located as soon as possible." ("Dominion Archives," State papers Upper Canada, Q. 285.)

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somewhat severe examination, and by this process of separation of the sheep from the goats, obtained a very fine class of settlers for the Talbot district.

It was obligatory on the settler to clear five acres of land, to build a house, and to open a road a quarter of a mile long in front of his property.

The oath of allegiance had to be taken in the following terms: "I, A. B., do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend, to the utmost of my power, the authority of the King and his Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of this province."

As to provisions. The Government had pledged itself to their support for three years; but, despite its promise, the rations were given out spasmodically and generally in insufficient quantities. They consisted of flour, pork, beef, a very little butter, and a little salt. In the distribution of these rations the commissariat officer (to avoid the appearance of partiality), after duly weighing and tying up the provisions in bundles, would go round with a hat, and each of the claimants present would put into it something which he would again recognize—such as a knife, pencil, button, or a marked chip. Then taking the articles out of the hat as they came uppermost, he would place one on each of the piles in rotation, and the settler would come and claim his property. To the early settlers material for garments was given also—a coarse cloth for trousers, Indian blankets for coats, and also shoes; but the clothing was even more uncertain than the food.

A certain quantity of spring wheat, peas, corn and potatoes was given for seed, and certain agricultural implements, to wit: an axe, a hoe, a sickle for reaping, and a spade. In regard to the axes, a grievous mistake was made in sending out the short-handled ship axes, which, in addition to the defect of inferior quality, strained and wearied the backs of the colonists in the use thereof, for the short handles unfitted them for felling trees. A letter of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to the Home Government (September 23rd, 1793), complains in strong terms of the axes sent out, saying: "they are of bad quality, too short in the handle, and altogether too blunt. They should be made like the model sent herewith. Those that have come are absolutely useless." ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279, p. 325.)

In addition to the supplies given to every family, a plough and a cow were allotted to every two families, a whip-saw and a cross-cut saw to every four families, and a portable corn mill in every settlement or district.

A quantity of nails, a hammer, and a hand saw for building was

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given to each family, and to every five families a set of tools, which included a full set of augers and draw-knives, and also a musket and forty-eight rounds of ammunition. Four small panes of glass, 7 x 9 inches, were allowed for each house, and a small quantity of putty.

Such were the supplies allowed by the British Government in the early years of the Loyalist settlement in Canada; but it must be remembered that, although the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick enjoyed this provision which had been made for them, yet when they made their second migration into the wilderness of Long Point, they were dependent on their own resources, and except the grant of land and the glass and ironware for their houses, did not receive Government aid. Hence we have the fearful struggle for subsistence in Norfolk County in the latter years of the century, the cry of the children for bread and the anxious waiting for the first harvest.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LOYALIST EMIGRATION.

ALTHOUGH the treaty of Peace recommended the Loyalists to the mercy of the different states, the Americans, being secured in their independence, used their victories to the blind and selfish punishment of the "traitors" to their traitorous cause.

Consequently, instead of an entire cessation of hostility, as should follow the conclusion of peace, the most bitter and rancorous mob law under the sanction of the different legislatures, was employed against the Loyalists. They were driven from the country by a process of organized persecution. Thus the wretched and short-sighted policy of the majority of the states depleted them of their very best blood. Those who had been the doctors, lawyers, judges and often ministers of the community, men of culture and refinement, men of worth and character, were driven into hopeless and interminable exile.

And indeed, the migration into Canada was considered by them as exile, though unfalteringly they chose its hardships. They believed

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that they were coming to the region of everlasting snow and ice. They understood that New Brunswick had at least seven months of winter in the year, that but few acres of that inhospitable land were fit for cultivation, and that the country was covered with a cold spongy moss instead of grass, and devoid of any kind of fodder for cattle.

Lower Canada was known as a region of deep snow, a nine months' winter, a barren and inhospitable shore.

Upper Canada was not thought of in the early years of the migration, except as the "great beyond," a tangled wilderness, the Indians' hunting ground, covered with swamps and marshes and sandy hills, the forests full of bears and wolves and venomous reptiles. The only favorable report of Upper Canada that had reached them was of its abundance of fish and game.

The British commander of New York, in his work of transportation, when no more could be accommodated in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, sent for a Mr. Grass, who had been a prisoner at Fort Frontenac among the French, and anxiously inquired if he thought "men could live in Upper Canada," and on a favorable reply being given Mr. Grass was sent as the founder of a colony to Cataraqui in 1784.

The mere fact that thirty-five thousand Loyalists left their native land for a country which they regarded as a land of exile, is the best proof of two things—first, that they were barbarously treated by the victorious side; and second, that they were not a mere set of office-holders influenced simply by mercenary motives, as is charged against them, or that they came to Canada for what Britain provided. To enter the unbroken forests, chop, hew, "log" and "after many days" sow the seed among the blackened stumps was a herculean task for any one, but was even more difficult for these men—judges, lawyers, commissioners, and others—who were not used to farm life, much less to the kind of toil required to change the acres of forest land into fields of waving grain.

But their courage rose with their difficulties, and in spite of their dangers there was much to encourage them. They were not, it is true, entering on a land "flowing with milk and honey," but it abounded in fish and game; and, above all, it was a land over which waved the banner under whose folds their sons and fathers had fallen in disastrous war, and to which they clung with the love that passeth not away, but endureth "through all the years."

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CHAPTER IX.

ROUTES OF THE LOYALISTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LONG POINT.

In addition to the promise of the British Government to indemnify the Loyalists for their losses, was the promise to send ships to carry them into Canada. Consequently in the spring of 1783 crowds of the hapless exiles awaited in the Atlantic seaports the British vessels.

They came at last, and the first contingent of refugees arrived on the 18th of May, 1783, off the mouth of the River St. John, and by the end of the year about 500 had been safely transported to the land, over which waved the "meteor flag of England."

But for those living inland other means had to be provided, and they were asked to rendezvous at different stations along the Canadian frontier, for example, Oswego, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain. The distance travelled by most of the Loyalists before reaching Lake Ontario was about 500 miles. From New York to Albany, the Hudson is navigable about 175 miles. North of Albany, the river forks into two branches, the western of which is the Mohawk. About the ancient Fort Stainwix (now Rome) the Mohawk is joined by Wood Creek. This was followed up for some miles, then a portage of ten miles was necessary to Lake Oneida, from which Lake Ontario could be reached by the Oswego river. This was by far the more generally followed, hence in our classification of routes it is to be put first.

Second.—The eastern branch of the Hudson was sometimes followed, the mountains crossed and Sackett's Harbor reached by the Black River, which empties into the lake at that point. Occasionally the Oswegotchie was reached from the Hudson, and followed to its mouth at the present town of Ogdensburg, then called "La Presentation."

Third.—The old military road which ran along the west shore of Lake Champlain, thence down the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence, or west to Cornwall.

Fourth.—Others again travelled more directly westward from the rendezvous on Lake Champlain, and striking Lake Ontario at its eastern extremity, proceeded westward along the southern shore of the lake to the settlement on the River Niagara.

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But it must be remembered that nearly all the Loyalists who came to the Long Point country settled first in New Brunswick. This province became rapidly overcrowded, and of necessity their thoughts were turned westward, and most opportunely came the messages from Governor Simcoe and President Peter Russell urging them to settle in Western Canada, and promising liberal grants of land. Hence it was, that in the last decade of the century, many availed themselves of their offers, and moved their families up the St. Lawrence, and lakes Ontario and Erie, to the Long Point country. This was therefore the common route of the Loyalists who settled in Norfolk.

Still there were some who came direct, *via* the Hudson and Black rivers to Sackett's Harbor, and thence by boat to Long Point. Others again came in a north-westerly direction overland through Pennsylvania and New York, and crossed Lake Erie in frail skiffs.

These were the routes of the Loyalists.

CHAPTER X.

MODES OF TRAVELLING.

As to travelling *expedita*, from place to place, there were just two means of transit for the early settler, namely, on foot or by canoe. Of course the latter was used wherever there was water communication. The canoe, weighing less, as a usual thing, than fifty pounds, could, when necessary, be taken out of the water and carried over the necessary portages. Besides, it was swift. A speed of ten miles an hour could be reached by practised hands, and so it continued to be used well into this century; for we are told that Sir Isaac Brock travelled in a birch-bark canoe all the way from Lower Canada to York on the outbreak of the war of 1812. But the purpose of this chapter is to deal with the methods of conveyance used by the Loyalists and their families for themselves and goods in the long migrations to Upper Canada.

First and chiefly—*Batteaux*. These were long birch canoes, each capable of holding about eight persons and two tons of goods. The standard

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size was thirty feet in length and six in width, diminishing to a short point at either end, bow and stern being alike. The frame is made by bending in hot water or steam long strips of elm. This, when fitted together, is covered with birch bark not more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. These strips of bark are sewn together by the twisted fibres of the root of a particular tree, and the joints made water-tight by the application of a gum obtained from the fir tree, which becomes perfectly hard. These fibre ropes or cords also bind the parts of the frame together, and the bark to the frame, for no iron work of any description whatever is used. The result is a vessel of wonderful lightness, resonance and strength, and capable of standing the impetuous torrent of any rapid. Boats of this description are still used by the Indians in taking tourists down the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie. For convenience in transportation over the numerous portages, the cargo was done up in portable packages of about a hundred weight each.

The settlers usually came in companies, the different batteaux forming a kind of caravan. About a dozen boats would constitute a brigade, and an experienced man was always appointed *conductor*, who gave directions for the safe management of the boats. When they came to a rapid the boats were doubly manned. A rope was attached to the bow, and about three-quarters of the crew walked along the shore hauling the boat, enough men being left in it to keep it off logs and rocks by the use of pike poles. The men on shore had to walk along the bank, or sometimes in the shallow water, occasionally stopping to open a path for themselves through the underbrush by the use of the ever-necessary axe. When the top of the rapids was reached the boats which had been brought up were left in charge of one man, while the others returned to assist in the navigation of the remaining boats, or to carry up the cargo. The progress was certainly slow. Sometimes several days would be consumed in transporting the cargo past the rapid, and the labor was hard and often dangerous. Day by day they would make their few miles, and at night lie down to sleep under the stars, and around the blazing camp-fire gain strength for the labor of the morrow. By such trials was the bone and sinew and muscle of our forefathers developed, in a way they little expected twenty-five years before, when in their manor houses on the Hudson, they lived in the enjoyment of the luxuries of civilized life.

Still another kind of water transportation was in curious flat-bottom boats, called "Schenectady." This was of wood, not of birch bark, and was rigged with a triangular sail. The difficulty with this was

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that its weight made it almost impossible to be carried across the portages, and though it would bear a tremendous load, it could only be used along the lakes or where there was clear transit for many miles.

Another variety still less used was called the "Durham" boat. This resembled the Schenectady to a large extent, but was not quite so flat bottomed, and was propelled in shallow places by poles about ten feet long, and by oars when the depth of the water necessitated it.

So much for summer travelling. But many families of refugees came in the winter. These followed as nearly as possible some one of the recognized routes. Several of the families would join to form a train of sleighs, which were often nothing more than rude jumpers, the runners being often not even shod with iron. On these rude sleds would be placed their bedding, clothes, and what they deemed most precious. The favorite route for these winter travellers was the old military road along lakes George and Champlain, and then north to the St. Lawrence. Provisions had to be taken with them sufficient for the long journey, for none was to be had *en route*.

For winter travelling the "French train" was often used, which simply consisted of a long narrow jumper, drawn by several horses in tandem style. Arranged in this way the passage around the trees and through the underbrush was more expeditiously made. Yet the number of Loyalists who came in the winter was but few in comparison with those who made their way west in the swift and silent batteaux.

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JUNCTION OF BLACK CREEK AND RIVER LYNN.

Where Galinée and party spent the winter of 1669-1670.

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CHAPTER XI.

EARLY ACCOUNTS OF LONG POINT.

The earliest mention we have of the Lake Erie country is in the records of Father Daillon, of whom there will be further mention made in Chapter XIV. Father Daillon visited what is now South-western Ontario in 1626, and though it is somewhat uncertain what district he is describing, it is probable he was near the Lake Erie shore, for he speaks of the great number of wild fowl in the marshes and along the streams. He also mentions the larger game, for he says, "The deer, with which this country abounds, are easily captured, for they have but little sense of fear, and the Indians drive them into wedge-shaped inclosures. The streams abound in fish, and the marshes in wild ducks and turkeys."

Forty-four years later we have reliable mention of Long Point in the journal of Galinee. For this information the writer is indebted directly to Mr. J. H. Coyne, M.A., of St. Thomas, who is preparing for the press the journal of Galinée. Father Galinée and Father Dollier de Casson were two Sulpician priests, who made a voyage of discovery through lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron in the years 1669 and 1670, returning to Montreal *via* the Sault, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river.

Galinée's party, consisting of the other priest and seven Frenchmen (nine in all), reached Black Creek, where it joins the River Lynn (near the present site of Port Dover), in October, 1669. There they encamped for the winter. On the 23rd of March following, they went down to the lake shore and planted a cross, with the Royal arms affixed, and a written declaration that they had taken possession of it as unoccupied territory in the name of King Louis XIV. On the 26th of March they proceeded from the river mouth in three canoes. Off Turkey Point they were stopped by a head wind and forced to land. One of their canoes being insecurely beached was carried out into the bay and lost, and the cargo of the lost canoe had to be divided between the other two. Four men took charge of the canoes, and five, including the two priests, had to proceed west to Kettle Creek by land. It seems that they marched from the Point about two miles to the high bank, and

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then followed substantially the present lake road through the location of Port Rowan to Big Creek, about where is the present Port Royal. This stream they followed up for some distance, but being dismayed at the widening swamp, walked down the east bank to the mouth of the creek. There they built a raft and crossed without accident. They went on to the portage, where their companions joined them some days later. After celebrating Easter together they again separated. On the shore near the present site of Port Stanley they found the canoe Joliet had left the previous September on his return from the exploration of the Mississippi. From there to Point Pelée they travelled in canoes. At the latter point a storm wrecked one of the canoes, and its cargo was entirely lost, including the altar service, which they had intended to leave in a mission among the Potawatamies.* Thus they were obliged to give up the idea of the mission altogether, and after making their way as far as Sault Ste. Marie they travelled home by the ordinary route, namely, by the French and Ottawa rivers.

Galinée speaks of the Long Point country in glowing terms. He mentions the immense herds of deer, which were to be seen feeding together. He admired the great walnut trees, with their savory fruit, also the chestnuts, hickory nuts, the wild grapes and apples, and says that it is a perfect paradise and well suited for settlement.

In the journal of Charlevoix, of the date June, 1721, there is mention of Long Point, a sandy ridge of land which had to be portaged.

Thus it will be seen that though the country had been explored and commended by French discoverers, it was destined to remain for more than a century without settlement, until a strong and sturdy band of Loyalists should rear for themselves new homes among the forests.

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*The Potawatamies (or Pouteouatamis) have a village near Detroit of one hundred and eighty men. They bear for device the golden Carp, the Frog, the Crab, and the Tortoise. They also compose the Village of St. Joseph, south of Lake Michigan, to the number of one hundred warriors. (Report of M. de Joncaire, "Documentary History of New York," Vol. I., p. 25.)

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CHAPTER XII.

THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

By the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 1791 (31 George III., Cap. 31), the Governor was empowered to divide Upper Canada into as many counties as he might think fit. Accordingly, in the following year nineteen counties were surveyed, among them Norfolk, which is the sixteenth on the list. The original proclamation bounds it as follows:

"On the north and east by the County of Lincoln and the River La Tranche (Thames); on the south by Lake Erie, until it meets the Barbue; thence by a line running north until it intersects the Tranche, and up the said river till it meets the north-west boundary of the County of York." This included the townships of Burford, Oxford-upon-the-Thames, Norwich, Dereham, Rainham and Walpole, now in other counties.

At first it formed part of the Western district, an extremely indefinite province. Previous to the Treaty of 1794, which came into effect in 1796, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers formed the boundary line of Canada. By that treaty the line of division was drawn in the middle of the lakes.

The Surveyor-General described the Western district as follows in 1796 (the early part of the year): "On the south it is bounded by Lake Erie; on the east by a meridian passing through the easterly extremity of Long Point, and comprehends all the lands north-westerly of these boundaries, not included within the bounds of the Hudson Bay Company or the territory of the United States. The boundary which divides it from Louisiana is not well known after it reaches the sources of the Mississippi."

In 1798 the London district was created, and Norfolk incorporated in it. "The counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex, with as much of this province as lies westward of the Home district and the district of Niagara to the southward of Lake Huron, and between them and a line drawn due north, from where the easternmost limit of Oxford intersects the River Thames till it arrives at Lake Huron." (It will be

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noticed that what is now called "Georgian Bay" was not distinguished from Lake Huron.)*

The general appearance of Norfolk county is rolling and pleasant. A century ago the gentle undulations were covered with vast forests of beech, white pine, walnut and oak, of which a good deal yet remains.

In certain townships (Houghton, Middleton, Charlotteville and Walsingham) are extensive deposits of bog iron ore of the very finest kind. In this connection may be mentioned the establishment of the blast furnaces at Normandale as far back as 1818.

Nearly every kind of fruit found in the temperate zone flourishes here—apple, peach, pear, plum, quince, cherry, grape, apricot and berries of all kinds. The woods are well stocked with quail, partridge, rabbits, hares and black squirrels, and the marshes abound in water-fowl, especially at Turkey Point and at Long Point, which is now a game preserve and owned by a private corporation. The creeks and streams are well stocked with fish, speckled trout predominating.

Some parts of the county, for example, Houghton Centre, are simply tracts of sand; but the general character of the soil is a clay loam, suitable for a great variety of crops, easily worked, early and rich.

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* The following extracts are taken from a series of remarks in 1798, by Chief Justice Elmsley, on the "Act for the better division of the province," which had been passed in the preceding session of the Legislature of Upper Canada ("Canadian Archives," Series Q, 285, p. 85):

"The very rapid progress made in the townships on the River Thames and in those which form what is commonly called the Long Point settlement, together with the great distance of the latter from the Town of Sandwich, which is at present the capital of the Western district, called for the division of that district into two, if not three, districts. The County of Norfolk will probably in a few years require to be raised into a distinct Bailiwick; its limits and those of the adjacent counties were accordingly moulded with a view to that event.

"The head of the navigation of the River Thames, and the confluence of its two principal branches, are two of those points which I have already had the honor to observe naturally present themselves as points of rendezvous and consequently as places for the transaction of public business, both where accordingly long ago selected by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the sites of towns, to that at the former he gave the name of Oxford, to that at the latter the name of London. In formiug the present arrangement, therefore, care was taken to distribute the townships which lie near those places in such a manner as it was conceived would best promote His Excellency's intentions.

"The town which has been projected, and I believe actually laid off at Charlotteville, will be a very convenient capital to the Long Point settlement; and it is hoped that the towns of Chatham and Sandwich will be equally so for the two counties which will compose the Western district."

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CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF NORFOLK.*

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

THIS township was named after the now extinct town, Charlotteville or Turkey Point. It is probably the most historic of the seven townships, chiefly on account of its containing Turkey Point, rich in historical memories, of which a number will be mentioned in subsequent chapters.

The soil is a loam, with a tendency towards sandy loam in some places, chiefly in the southern part. Yet the township contains a great deal of rich farming land.

It is watered by a multitude of creeks, most of them short and flowing directly into Long Point Bay. It was one of the very earliest townships settled, chiefly because, as the Loyalists came generally in batteaux, they would strike the lake shore first, and not go further inland than necessary to obtain good land or favorable locations.

Among the earliest Loyalist settlers were Frederick Maby (Mabee), Lieut. Joseph Ryerson, Anderson, McCall, Munro, Secord, Johnson, Spurgin, Finch, Montross, Freeman, Smith, Welch, Brown, Teeple and Tisdale.

The towns and villages are Simcoe, Vittoria, Normandale, Walsh, Lyndock, Glenshee, Forestville and the much-to-be-regretted Charlotteville or Turkey Point.

WOODHOUSE.

Is a comparatively regular township at the south-east corner of the county. It has a large lake front and two harbors—Port Dover and Port Ryerse. The latter harbor has been spoiled by the drifting in of sand, but many years ago it was a regular calling-place for the steamers which plied up and down the lake.

The township is well watered. Among the creeks is the Lynn, and one district is called the Lynn Valley, where the Austins settled. The soil is rich, very rich in places. This was the attraction which drew so

* The reader is referred to the map accompanying.

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many Loyalists to the country in the early days; as, for example, Capt. Samuel Ryerse, Wycoff, Davis, Austin, Matthews, Williams, Berdan, Wilson, Price, Millard, Gilbert and Bowlby.

The chief town is, of course, Port Dover, if we except Simcoe, which takes a corner off four townships. Port Ryerse has lost almost everything but its name.

TOWNSEND.

This township would be regular, were it not for a "bias line" which cuts off its north-easterly corner. It also is a rich township and well watered, chiefly by small creeks, which are tributary to those in other townships.

Many Loyalists settled here, notably Dougharty, Fairchild, Green, Haviland, Shaw and the Culvers. The chief town is Waterford, and the chief villages, Rockford, Boston and Villa Nova.

WINDHAM.

Is the only township perfectly rectangular and contains fourteen concessions nine miles long and five-sixths of a mile wide, laid out on the same plan of survey as Daniel Hazen followed in Walsingham.

The soil of Windham varies greatly, from almost pure sand to the heaviest clay or muck, with all the intermediate grades.

The chief rivers are Big Creek and Paterson's Creek. In the western part of the township is Hunger Lake, called so by a party of Indians who camped a winter on its shores. It is of great depth, indeed, is said to be unfathomable; its waters are "crystal clear," while the banks slope gently up from the shores and are covered with the richest verdure among the pines.

It was one of the earliest of the townships settled, as will be seen from mention of the following names: Beemer, Powell, George Brown, Joseph and Philip Sovereen, Jesse Munro, Jacob Powell, Wood, Martin, Glover, Peter and Henry Boughner, John Butler.

It heads the list in the number of villages: Kelvin, Wellington, Powell's Plains, Colborne, Windham Centre, Teeterville, Nixon and Bookton.

MIDDLETON.

This township was originally covered with great forests of pine, and the axe of the woodman busily plied for a century has scarcely removed much more than half of its timber. In the western part of the town-

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ship the land is a clay loam, in the eastern a sandy loam, and admirably adapted for all kinds of crops. Bog iron ore is found in great quantities.

The streams are the Little Otter in the western part and various branches of Big Creek. Venison Creek takes its rise in the south. It is therefore a well-watered township, and abounds in water-power facilities.

It will be noticed in the map that the roads in this township are peculiarly laid out, and this makes the shape of the farms trapezoid, or diamond shaped. The reason for this is that the concessions follow the direction of the celebrated Talbot Street, which was planned in 1803 by Colonel Talbot, of Malahide, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. He was given a large grant of land, chiefly in Elgin County, and settled at a place on Lake Erie called Port Talbot.*

The principal villages are Fredericksburg (Delhi) and Middleton Centre (Courtland).

Settlement.—Middleton was not settled as early as Walsingham or Charlotteville. About the year 1812 settlers moved into the township chiefly from the adjoining townships. Frederick and Henry Sovereen (Sovereign) and the four sons of Samuel Brown were among the earliest settlers. Lot Tisdale removed to Middleton Centre in 1823. Southwest of Delhi is a settlement of Protestant Germans from Würtemberg. This consists of about eighty families, the great majority of

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* The following extracts are from the "Life of Col. Mahlon Burwell," by Archibald Blue, Esq., Director of Bureau of Mines, Toronto:

"In 1804 an expenditure of £250 was made under the direction of Col. Talbot on building a road through his lands. In 1808, when Sir Francis Gore became Governor, Col. Talbot petitioned him for an extension of the road, saying that the money already expended would be entirely lost if a through road were not opened up. On his recommendation Col. Mahlon Burwell was commissioned to survey the road, under date March 24th, 1809. The commission to Col. Burwell from Acting Surveyors General Chewett and Ridout begins as follows:

"In obedience to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor's commands to us, bearing date 17th February, 1809, to send a surveyor and a sufficient party as soon as the season will permit, to complete certain surveys in the London District, recommended by the Executive Council and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, upon a petition submitted to the Board by Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Port Talbot, who has recommended you to carry the said survey into execution.

"You are hereby required and directed without loss of time, as soon as the season will permit, to survey and lay out a road, to pass through the aforesaid townships on the principle of Yonge Street, by making the said road in breadth one Gunther's chain, and laying out lots thereon of twenty chains in breadth on each side of the same, leaving a road on the side lines of each of the said townships, and a road between every five lots in each of the same of one Gunther's chain.

"For this survey your pay will be 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, with an allowance in lieu of rations of 1*s.* 3*d.* Provincial currency per day."

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whom came in one body in 1847. The old settlers tell of the destruction in 1824 of an immense beaver dam near Guysboro', on Talbot Street.

HOUGHTON.

"The sandy township." The soil in this township, the most westerly in Norfolk County, is principally a sandy loam, with pure sand predominating in many places.

The "Sand Hills" are famous. One is a thousand feet long, three hundred wide, and two hundred high, of which the summit presents the form of a circular plateau with a crater, both deep and wide, a natural ampitheatre or coliseum. The sand is composed almost entirely of grains of silica, with a small proportion of limestone, feldspar and garnet, the particles very round. It is a great absorbent of moisture, which it retains for a long time. This keeps the hills in their original shape. There is an observatory of the United States Lake Survey on the summit. Another of the peculiarities of these sand hills is a curious appearance presented by the tops of great pine trees, protruding from the sand which has engulfed them, resembling the spars and masts of a fleet of wrecked ships. No description is adequate, the sight is simply unique.

The chief streams are Clear and Hemlock creeks, flowing into the lake, and some branches of the spider-like Otter.

Settlement.—Houghton was first settled along the lake shore by the Beckers, Burgars and Walkers. These were not Loyalists. The two villages are Houghton Centre and Clear Creek.

WALSINGHAM.

THE soil of the southern part of Walsingham is a heavy clay loam. Towards the centre it becomes sandy, but from this to the north town line there is much excellent land. Altogether it is a very fine agricultural township.

The largest stream is Big Creek, which takes its rise in Windham Township. After being joined by its most important tributary, Venison Creek, it becomes a large stream, and is in places very deep where the current is held in by high banks. Occasionally it flows through deep gulches and ravines. In Galinee's journal it is mentioned that his party were delayed more than a day in attempting to cross this stream. It was also at the mouth of this creek that the McCall party landed in 1796. The township was surveyed by Sergeant

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Daniel Hazen in 1797. The chief villages are Port Rowan, St. Williams, Walsingham Centre, Port Royal and Langton.

Settlement.—Walsingham was one of the earliest settled of the townships. "Dr." Troyer and Lucas Dedrick (1793), Ed. McMichael (1794), one of the Browns and Daniel Hazen (1797), Cope, Backhouse and Wm. Hutchison (1798), Rohrer and Foster (1800), the Fecks in 1805, Ellis and the Schumackers in 1807; also John McCall, Silas Secord, James Munro, David Price and William Johnson. The reader will recognize that many of the names are those of Loyalists.

LONG POINT.

For many years this district was popularly known as the Long Point Settlement, hence a few lines of description of the peninsula will be *à propos*.

Long Point is a tongue of land (the greater part being hard sand) extending out into Lake Erie for about thirty miles, and for municipal purposes attached to the Township of Walsingham. It is now an island, a kind of shallow canal having been dredged between it and the main shore.

It abounds in waterfowl, wild duck, geese and turkeys, quail and partridge. It is also the "anglers' paradise," rock bass, salmon trout, carp, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and mackerel being found in abundance.

It is now owned by a private corporation, who bought it from the Government. They have also a preserve of deer on the island, the number of which is increasing from year to year.

There is but one settlement on the island, called the "Cottages," to which a small boat runs a regular ferry service in the summer.

To the north, that is on the inner side, is a small triangular isle, called Ryerson's Island. The reader is referred to the map subjoined, for a clearer idea of this curious formation and the bay enclosed between it and the mainland.

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CHAPTER XIV.

THE INDIANS OF THE LONG POINT DISTRICT.

THE tribe of Indians which inhabited the country between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, in the 17th century, was called the "Neutrals," for they had preserved a strict neutrality in the savage wars of the Hurons and the Iroquois. Champlain speaks of them in his account of his trip west in 1616, saying that they had twenty-eight villages and more than four thousand warriors. These Indians seem to have been favorable to the French, for in 1626 when three Frenchmen named Daillon, Lavellé and Grenolle visited their country, the Indians hospitably entertained them, the chief, Souharissen, adopting them as members of his family. In fact, it was with some difficulty that the three Frenchmen finally escaped from the affectionate hospitality which was lavished on their devoted heads.

Unfortunately for the Neutrals they were ultimately drawn into the fierce tribal wars, and in the conflict, about the middle of the century, were dispersed, and absorbed into the neighboring Indian tribes.

Thereafter, the Indians who roamed round the western part of Ontario were chiefly Iroquois. After the war Brant and his Mohawks settled on the Grand River. Between the Thames and Lake Erie, further west, dwelt the Delawares, and bodies of the Chippawas, Hurons, Shawnees, Potawatamies, Ottawas, Fustans, and the Six Nations (Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras).

The attitude of these Indians to the Loyalist settlers seems to have been one of unchangeable courtesy and kindness. Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) was a personal friend of Governor Simcoe, and with twelve Indians accompanied him in 1795 on his visit to Detroit on a prospecting tour through western Canada.

In spite of the fact that England had neglected to provide for the Indians in the Treaty of Paris, the loyalty of the Six Nations never wavered. The allegiance of Brant to the British brought him the enmity of the American revolutionists, the consequence being that the Mohawk valley was the most frequently of all districts invaded and overrun, and that, too, by an enemy more barbarous than the Indians

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themselves. Their towns and villages were ruthlessly burned, and the whole district turned into a scene of widespread and sickening desolation. Let not the Americans censure England for the use of Indian tribes in the war and the atrocities alleged to have been committed by them, until they have excused, to some extent at least, the terrible depopulation of the Mohawk valley after the war, for they left there only a third of the inhabitants, and of that third there were three hundred widows and two thousand orphaned children.

There are many traditions of the kindness of the Indians to the early settlers. More than once when a pioneer family was reduced to the verge of starvation a kind-hearted Indian would come with a fish or a deer or some wild fowl, although perchance he needed it himself almost as badly.

The Indian was always welcomed at the settler's shanty. The door was never shut against him, and they continued to live on terms of peace and good fellowship. Such instances of treachery as will be described in connection with the history of the Maby family are likely untrue, and if they were true the singular exception only proves the rule.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MIGRATION TO LONG POINT.

FOR many years before a settlement was made at or near Long Point, Major-General John Graves Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, proposed to found there a military establishment, to aid in the defence of the new province. He had heard favorable reports of that district long before he had the opportunity of personally examining it. He constantly advises the Home Government of its importance, as for example in the letter written on December 7th, 1791, shortly after his appointment, he says: "Toronto, the best harbor on Lake Ontario, and Long Point, the only good road-stead on Lake Erie, are admirably adapted for settlements. These and the country between the Grand River and the La Tranche (Thames) form a body of most excellent land, of which no grants have yet been made." ("Dominion Archives," Q. 278.)

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In another letter (August 20th, 1792), accompanying the proclamation dividing Upper Canada into counties, etc., he announces his intention to occupy in the following spring a post near Long Point, and another at Toronto, and to settle himself on the river La Tranche. ("Dominion Archives," Q. 278, p. 197. "Simcoe to Dundas," No. 11.)

About a year afterwards, he again sends to the Home Goverment a favorable notice of Long Point, saying, "The survey of the communication between Lakes Ontario and Sinclair (St. Clair) is completed. The surveyor has discovered an admirable harbor on Lake Erie, near the very place he (Simcoe) wished it, namely, Long Point, opposite Presqu' Isle. (August 23rd, 1793.).

On September 20th of the same year, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe submitted to the Home Government, an actual survey of the Thames, so far as it serves to communicate between lakes Ontario and St. Clair, referring to the tract of land as "one of the finest in America," and, accompanying it a survey of Long Point, on Lake Erie, saying, "the situation of Long Point is eminently suitable for a fortified post and naval arsenal for Lake Erie, and the establishment of one here would counteract the one held by the United States at Presqu' Isle. A harbor could be constructed on the island near it. It possesses every facility necessary for an important centre of military operations!" ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279-82, p. 483). Towards the close of this long epistle he again reverts to the settlement at Long Point as affecting the movements of the Indians. "*The settlers to be brought in should be brave and determined Loyalists, such as those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who at the end of the war were associated to support the cause of the King, and who had sent an agent to ascertain what arrangements could be made for their removal to the province.* A strong settlement there would effectually separate the Mohawks on the Grand River from the other Indians."

In a letter, about two years after (July 31st, 1795), to the Earl of Portland, Simcoe emphasizes the importance of the occupation of Long Point as a naval arsenal, saying, "I am thoroughly convinced that it is absolutely necessary that military establishments should precede settlements, and hence I have withheld all grants on the centre of Lake Erie. There should be a military organization established there at once, and around it a strong settlement could group itself. *The half-pay loyalist officers with their followers will form a proper basis for the settlement at Long Point.* I propose to put Major Shaw in command of the troops and in general superintendence there."

In another letter, written at the same time, to Lord Dorchester, he

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announces his intention to visit the intended settlement near Long Point, and in view of the fact that three hundred troops of Pennsylvania are at Presqu' Isle to construct a fort at the entrance of the harbor, he asks leave to send a detachment of the Queen's Rangers (one hundred rank and file) to Turkey Point, which is considered to be the most eligible situation.

During the summer months of 1795, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe made his long-deferred visit to Long Point and the Grand River. In a letter written on his return to Lord Dorchester from Navy Hall, he describes his route and the country through which he passed. His favorable preconception of the district was not disappointed, and he became more than ever anxious to found a settlement there. "The country is thickly timbered, the chief trees being oak, beech, pine and walnut. Making our way through the forest we reached the lake at a place which, from the abundance of wild fowl, is named Turkey Point. A ridge or cliff of considerable height skirts the shore for some distance. Between this and Lake Erie is a wide and gently sloping beach. The long ridge of hard sand (Long Point proper) encloses a safe and commodious harbor. The view from the high bank is magnificent. Altogether the place presents a combination of natural advantages and natural beauty but seldom found. Here we have laid out a site of six hundred acres for a town, with reservations for Government buildings, and called it Charlotte Villa, in honor of Queen Charlotte." In this letter was enclosed a sketch of Long Point and a plan of the proposed town.

In a despatch from the Earl of Portland to Governor Simcoe (December 6th, 1795) the proposed settlement at Long Point was formally approved, as was also the class of settlers proposed. "The gentlemen mentioned in your letter of the 30th of July, as desirous with their followers of settling there, cannot fail to lay the best foundation of attachment to the Crown and constitution" ("Dominion Archives," Q. 281, 2); and a month later, in another despatch, "His Lordship urges that the occupation of Long Point should take place with as little delay as possible (January 6th, 1796).

The intention of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to found a military settlement at Long Point was frustrated by Lord Dorchester. His Lordship, in a despatch from Quebec (April 4th, 1796), declares that "the present posture of affairs would condemn growing expense or leaving troops in Upper Canada to increase the growth and prosperity of the colony. The policy of placing so many troops out of the way, and the enormous abuses in the public expenditure for twenty years,

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are not the only objection to this mode of encouraging settlements. The principle itself is erroneous, as evidenced by the improvement in provinces where neither extraordinary expenses were incurred nor troops were employed for civil purposes. We have no intention of authorizing public works of great expense, but reserves of land should be made at every place likely to become of consequence, where they may be required for public purposes."

In a despatch to the Earl of Portland (June 18th, 1796) Simcoe states plainly that his plan as to Long Point had been frustrated by the interference of Dorchester. "It is my public duty to observe, that in the civil administration of this government I have no confidence whatsoever in any assistance from Lord Dorchester. His economical ideas are contrary to the real principle of public saving."

It is unfortunate that this difference of opinion existed, for it prevented the early establishment of strong military posts at such places as Long Point, London and Chatham.

The settlement at Long Point was assuredly tedious in its beginning, but it was not thereby doomed to be forgotten.

Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe obtained leave of absence, owing to ill-health, in the summer of 1796, and sailed for England. The Hon. Peter Russell, President of the Executive Council, was appointed acting Governor.

The townships in various counties were surveyed into allotments, and among them Walsingham, Windham, Townsend and Charlotteville.

Up to this time no grants of land had been formally assigned in Norfolk County. There were a few squatters already there. "Dr." Troyer, Frederick Mabee, Peter Secord, Lucas Dedrick, Edward McMichael, Abraham Smith and Solomon Austin. These were confirmed in the possession of the farms they had already chosen. Now proclamations were issued inviting settlers to the New districts, and appealing especially to the United Empire Loyalists.

The fees for land grants, a much discussed question, were settled by an enactment of the Executive Council for Upper Canada, in 1798, as follows:

"COUNCIL OFFICE, 25th October, 1798.

"That grants to be issued in consequence of Orders of Council subsequent to the 6th instant, to U. E. Loyalists and their children of the first generation, to the extent of two hundred acres each, are not to be charged to the expense of survey, but are to be subject to a fee of threepence per acre, and that one-half of the above fees are to be paid

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to the Receiver-General by all persons on taking out their warrants of survey, and the other half to the Secretary of the Province on receiving the patents for the land ordered them.

"Approved and signed, "J. SMALL,
"PETER RUSSELL. "C. E. C."

The fame of the Long Point district had reached to Eastern Canada, and when it was opened for settlement there was for a few years a steady influx of settlers, chiefly Loyalists from the Lower Province, for whom it was a second migration. The great majority had lived already in New Brunswick for ten years or longer. That province was overcrowded, and the allotments unsatisfactory; and so, being influenced by the offers of land in Upper Canada, they came west, for the most part in open boats, to make their homes in that district.

But this removal was a work of stupendous difficulty. The roads were simply blazes through the forests. The heaving bosom of the inland sea was the only highway, and they had to trust themselves and their dear ones in frail batteaux to the deep waters. Only one man came to Long Point in the later years of the century who had ever been there before, that is, the old Scotch soldier, Donald McCall, whose history is related in a subsequent chapter. Consequently, their knowledge of the course was meagre and the danger great.

Those who came by land had to find their way over the devious trail of the Indian. Their worldly possessions were tied up in portable bundles, and carried often on their shoulders. The length of their journey precluded their bringing much with them, and thus the building of their new homes in the County of Norfolk was just as tedious and just as severe as it had been years before in their settlements on the St. John.

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CHAPTER XVI.

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

THE principal point of interest in Norfolk County is, or ought to be, the location of the now extinct town of Charlotteville, or Turkey Point. This was situated on the high bank overlooking Turkey Point proper. This point projects into Lake Erie in a south-westerly direction for a little more than five miles. It is a low-lying peninsula of sandy loam, forming, as it were, a backbone to the masses of marsh which surround it. This marsh, of reeds, rushes and quill grass, fills up almost entirely what was formerly a safe and commodious harbor on the inner side of Turkey Point. Through the point flows a narrow stream, not more than eight feet wide, called Indian Creek. Although so narrow and so shallow that the bottom is easily touched, there is sufficient current to prevent its freezing up in the winter, and it is the waterway of the sportsmen, who thereby insert themselves into their favorite coverts.

The immense numbers of wild turkeys found there a century ago gave the point its designation. The wild turkeys have, for the most part, disappeared, but wild ducks of many varieties abound, particularly mallards, black ducks, yellow legs, red heads, butter balls, the mourning duck, pintails, and canvas-backs. The point is owned by a private company, who have erected a commodious club-house thereon, with boat-houses and all conveniences for the sportsman.

When London district was separated from the Western district, as has been mentioned in the chapter on the "County of Norfolk," and comprised the land that is now incorporated in the counties of Bruce, Huron, Middlesex, Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, the courts of Quarter Sessions were first held in the house of Lieutenant Munro, as will be detailed in the chapter on his settlement; but not long afterwards a public-house was built in Charlotteville by Job Loder, and the early courts were convened there until a more suitable accommodation could be obtained.

In 1804 a building was erected to serve the purposes of a court-house and jail. This was of frame, two stories high, and twenty-six feet in width by forty feet in length. The lower story was occupied by the court when in session, with the exception of a small portion at one

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INDIAN CREEK, TURKEY POINT.

On each side is the marsh of tall reeds and quill grass.

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end partitioned off for the "district jail." The upper story was divided into two rooms for the jurors, but it is said that in the hot days of summer they preferred to conduct their deliberations under a spreading oak tree close by.

The jail was but seldom used, for crime was rare in that community and the moral sentiment so high that locks and bolts were scarcely thought of. There is, however, in connection with this jail and court house an interesting tradition which shows that once at least, in Norfolk, the sterner penalties of the law were dealt out. The writer does not vouch for the correctness of the narrative. It is said that while Sheriff Major Bostwick was in charge of the government buildings there, a negro was in confinement awaiting execution for theft, in those days a capital crime. The negro was sentenced to be hanged on a certain Thursday, but the sheriff had friends coming from York in the latter part of the week to visit him and enjoy the shooting; so the good sheriff, not wishing to be troubled with an execution after his friends arrived, asked the "colored gentleman" if he would have any objections to be hanged on the preceding Tuesday, to which the negro replied, "No, no, massa, you've been very good to me, and if you feed me well until Tuesday I'll be hanged then to oblige you." So the necessary ceremonies took place, per agreement, on the Tuesday, and the sheriff was at liberty to entertain his friends.

In 1812 Fort Norfolk was built at Charlotteville, of which nothing but the trenches remain. This was a stake fort, the walls consisting of a double row of pointed stakes, the two rows being several feet apart, and the space between filled in with earth. At the close of the war the fort was abandoned, and nothing more than the irregular trench marks its location.

Just on the outskirts of the town a rough frame building was erected in 1813 for a hospital. This was put up during the cholera epidemic of that year.

As to the other buildings, it is certain that a rival hotel to Job Loder's was built on the shore by a man named Hatch, and still another by Silas Montross. In the kitchen of Loder's hotel was held the first meeting of Norfolk Masons. The branch society was organized in that old tavern. In the same room was held the first meeting of the adherents of the English Church to see about securing a glebe lot or reservation, so that their church might be appropriately and sufficiently endowed. This was secured, although the church was not built for many years afterwards, until the Rev. Mr. Evans came to reside among them.

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But the town did not prosper, the chief reason being that it was apart from the main thoroughfare east and west. Twenty years after its foundation it contained but one solitary house. To-day it exists no more. A barren stretch of sand is all that meets the eye. Yet the antiquarian, or the curio-hunter, or the traveller with the historical mania, can find many an interesting landmark that tells the story of long ago.

And how many interesting memories crowd upon one who is familiar with its history! There is the hill on which was buried the first white man who died in that district. A hollowed log was the coffin of Frederick Maby, and in this simple tomb the members of his sorrowing family laid him away. In the war of 1812 an anxious watch was kept for American foes from the bastion of old Fort Norfolk. In the court-house for twelve years, at the courts of quarter sessions, those old settlers, in Grand and Petit Jury assembled, tried offenders against the peace of King George. In this little quadrangle were confined those who from time to time thought themselves above the law of the new land. Over to the west are the traces of the old hospital, where works of mercy were no more omitted than were the requirements of law overlooked.

Interesting surely, though the blinding sand has blotted out man and his works; yet the lives of those who raised these earliest marks of law, religion and pity for suffering man, have not been without effect. Far from it. They live in the best blood of Ontario, in our people's reverence for law, in the stern unswerving loyalty to the Crown, in the scorn of cant and empty show, the acts of mercy and benevolence, love of God, faith with man, courage in war, kindness in peace, purity and goodness and true religion undefiled.

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CHAPTER XVII.

CLEARING THE LAND.

It is no small undertaking to enter the forest and attempt, even under the most favorable circumstances, to turn the wilderness into cultivated fields. Much more difficult was it for these Loyalists, many of them unaccustomed to the use of the axe, to remove the giant trees of the "forest primeval" from sufficient of their allotments to sow the seed. It has been mentioned that the British Government made the unfortunate mistake of sending out ship-axes for the colonists, and this clumsy implement, too blunt, too heavy, and too short-handled, almost doubled the labor of the already over-taxed settler. Many, indeed, who had had no experience of "roughing it in the bush" found it almost impossible to overcome the difficulties of pioneer life.

Moreover, a certain amount of land had to be cleared before any grain could be sown. This was the prime necessity after the building of the rude log-houses described, and the fact that often a wife and a number of starving children were dependent on him, caused the early colonist periods of almost superhuman exertion.

It is related of one early settler in the township of Stamford, named Spohn, that he used to work from the earliest streaks of dawn till the darkness prevented his further labor, and then walk three miles to the river where fish were to be caught, collect light wood, and spend often the greater part of the night in fishing by the aid of these "fire jacks." The fishing tackle was very rude, the hooks being simply part of the bone of the pike. On the fish which he managed to catch in this way, and certain leaves and buds of trees, mixed with the milk of a cow, which he had fortunately brought with him, the family managed to exist until early August, when his little crop of spring wheat headed out sufficiently to allow a change of diet. Not less severe was the struggle for subsistence of the earliest Loyalist families who came to Long Point, among whom may be specially mentioned the families of Maby, Secord and Teeple.

At that time the only thought was to get rid of the great forests of beech, maple, white and yellow pine and walnut in the shortest and easiest way. The great green trees, after being felled, had to lie until

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they had dried sufficiently to be burned, or until they could be cut into pieces and removed. Time was necessary for the first, and for the second prolonged labor with the unwieldy axe. Moreover, beasts of burden or draught animals were rare in this section, and if the trees were to be removed while green they had to be cut into small pieces to permit of carrying.

The common process of clearing the land, after the first little plot had been planted, was to burn the trees. Often the trees were "girdled" with an axe; that is, the bark was cut through all round the tree, whereby it would die, and becoming gradually dry would burn the year following.

When the trees were felled they were set on fire, and most of the smaller branches would burn, leaving the great blackened trunks. Then came the "logging" bees, when the settlers of the neighborhood combined to draw these great logs into heaps, where they would be out of the way, comparatively speaking, till they were dry enough to burn.

Thus it was that the forest melted away before the determined attacks of the sturdy pioneers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BUILDINGS.

UNTIL the settler could erect his rude shanty, which usually took about two weeks, the spreading forest trees formed the only protection for his family from wind and weather. Coming, as they generally did, in the early summer, this was not severely felt unless a period of rain made their condition deplorable.

The settler's first task was, of course, the erection of a log shanty, and all in the community turned out to help the newcomer build his house. These gatherings for co-operative labor were called "bees" in Upper Canada. The same institution was known by the name of "frolics" in New Brunswick.

A number of straight, round basswood trees were cut down and logs cut off the required length, seldom more than fifteen or twenty

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feet. These being roughly notched at the corners were piled one on top of another until the required height of the walls was obtained. The Government had provided saws, as has been mentioned, and with these an opening was cut for a door and a window.

The wall on one side was generally built four or five feet higher than on the other, and the roof put on in one continuous slant. Others managed to make a kind of gable roof. Strips of bark (generally black oak or swamp oak), overlapping one another, formed the sheeting of the roof. As nails were an extreme scarcity, for they cost 18d. a pound, and being made by hand, so few were in a pound that the price was at least a shilling a dozen, this bark, which formed the roof, was fastened to the rafters by green withes.

The interspaces of the logs which formed the walls were filled up with small straight branches, chinked with clay, which soon hardened so as to be air and water tight.

The fireplace was made of flat stones, laid one upon another, with clay for mortar, the roughness of the material necessitating its occupation of an exceedingly disproportionate space in the one-roomed house.

The chimney was composed of strips of hard wood fitted together and plastered with mud. These were not always safe, for Captain Ryerse's house was burned to the ground in 1804, having caught fire from the chimney.

The floor of the cabin was made of split timber, rudely levelled by the axe, or by an adze if there was one in the community.

As has been mentioned, the government allowed a whip saw to every fourth family, and with this lumber for a door was sawn out and a few boards wherewith to make a rough table and benches.

The bedstead was formed by inserting long straight poles into the walls across the end of the house while the walls were in process of construction. Between these poles the long strips of green bark would be woven back and forward—a very comfortable "spring mattress."

The earlier settlers also followed the fashion of changing or trading work or labor. One who possessed any skill as a carpenter was in constant demand, and the others would do, in exchange for his services, the rough work in clearing his land. The "village carpenter" would make and fit in the little sash with its four panes of glass, in the opening left for a window. He would, perhaps, also construct a rude cabinet or cupboard for them, or a chest of drawers.

These articles with, it may be, some treasured heirloom brought from their native home, such as a tall clock, or a carved chair with

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curved feet, or an old mahogany escritoire, would constitute the furniture of the early settler's home.

Yet they were happy, for they were on British soil, which to them meant more than palatial homes and broad, cleared lands; more than fine clothes and fine furniture; more than flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; more than all the luxuries which the thought of rebellion and the countenancing of it made as gall and wormwood to their loyal hearts.

CHAPTER XIX.

FOOD.

As has been mentioned in Chapter VII, to the Loyalists who first came to Canada provisions for three years were given by the Government; but the people of Long Point were thrown on their own resources, and the first settlers experienced the most acute distress. Mention will be made from time to time of particular instances of hardship, but in a general way it may be here stated that the long journey from New Brunswick, and the insufficient means of conveyance, forced the settlers to come without any quantity of provisions in store for the few months before the grain could be ripened.

Thus it was that there occurred many touching instances of hardship and almost starvation. All kinds of edible herbs were eaten —pig-weed, lamb's quarter, ground nut, and the plant called Indian cabbage. The bark of certain trees was cut in pieces and boiled, as were also the leaves and buds of the maple, beech and basswood.

Were it not for the game, which Providence occasionally threw in their way, they certainly would have starved. Occasionally a deer was shot and divided among the members of the rejoicing community. Frequently, also, great flocks of wild turkeys were seen in the marshy lands, and it did not require an expert shot to bring down the unsuspecting birds. Fish were also easily caught; so that as soon as the first year or two had passed, the settlers had abundance for themselves, and for any strangers "within their gates." Tea was an unthought-of

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luxury for many years, and various substitutes were used; as, for example, the hemlock and sassafras.

Still a rude plenty existed. As to meat, the creeks and lake supplied fish of several kinds—black and rock bass, perch, carp, mackerel, pickerel, pike and white fish, and above all speckled trout; the marshes—wild fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese; the woods—pigeons, partridge, quail, squirrels, rabbits, hares and deer. As to other animals in the woods, there were many (too many) wolves, bears, lynx, wild cats, beavers, foxes, martins, minks and weasels. Bustards and cranes also were found by the streams.

As to grain, they soon had an abundant supply of Indian corn, wheat, peas, barley, oats, wild rice, and the commoner vegetables.

The thoughtful housewives of those times tried to make up for the various articles of food which they could not procure by the invention of new dishes, and to make the ordinary *menu* as palatable as possible by some change or addition. One of the most appreciated of the "delicacies" was the pumpkin loaf, which consisted of corn meal and boiled pumpkin made into a cake and eaten hot with butter. It was generally sweetened with maple sugar.

Another "Dutch dish" was "pot-pie," which consisted of game or fowl cut up into small pieces and baked in a deep dish, with a heavy crust over the meat. On such fare were developed the brawn and muscle which in a few years changed the wilderness into a veritable Garden of Eden.

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CHAPTER XX.

MILLS.

As has been mentioned in Chapter VII., some were fortunate enough to be provided with portable mills for the grinding of their corn, but the greater number in Upper Canada had no such luxuries. For many years the nearest flouring mill to the Long Point settlement was that at Niagara Falls, a distance of a hundred miles.

At first, then, when they were unable to make the long journey to the mill, they used what was called the "hominy block" or "plumping mill." This was simply a hardwood stump, with a circular hollow in the top, partly burned into it, and partly chopped out. If a cannon-ball could be obtained, it was heated to burn out this hole. In this hollow the grain was pounded with a great wooden beetle, and sometimes a heavy round stone was attached to a long pole or sweep, and by this mortar and pestle contrivance the Indian corn and wild rice were rudely crushed, and afterwards baked into corn or "Johnny" cakes. But wheat could not be ground by this process, and unless the family had a portable steel mill they were compelled to do without wheaten bread. Some, however, had these mills, and if they also possessed a horsehair sieve for bolting cloth, the bran could be separated from the flour and white bread manufactured.

It was always a condition of the grant of land on which there were good water-power facilities, that a grist mill be erected within a certain time, and thus in a few years all over the country sprang up flouring mills. Captain Samuel Ryerse built the first mill in Long Point, and ran it for several years, though at a financial loss, for the toll was only one bushel in twelve, and the mill was idle all through the summer. The machinery for these mills was hard to procure, and after it was gotten, hard to keep in order. It could only be bought for cash, and ready money was never a very plentiful article with the early settlers. Captain Ryerse had to sell part of his grant of land at a dollar an acre to obtain money to buy the machinery for his mill.

Moreover, there was no market for any surplus wheat that might be raised. Until the war of 1812 wheat was never more than two shillings (sterling) a bushel. Consequently after the first struggle for

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life there was no particular inducement for the early settler to grow more wheat than was necessary for his own consumption.

For many years the Ryerse mill was the only one within seventy miles. About 1805, however, Titus Finch built one at Turkey Point. There was also the Sovereign mill at Waterford, the Russell mill at Vittoria, Malcolm's mills near the present site of Oakland, the Culver-Woodruff mills on Paterson's Creek, and the mills of Robert Nicol at Dover.

CHAPTER XXI.

CLOTHING.

THE half-pay officers who settled in New Brunswick had frequently their uniforms and accoutrements which they had worn in their native States—tight knee-breeches of black or yellow or dark blue satin, white silk or satin waistcoats, and the gorgeous colored frock coats, often claret, royal purple, or pea, pearl or bottle green, with their wide collars. The coats were lined with plush or velvet of a different shade. Black silk stockings and morocco shoes, with immense silver buckles covering the whole instep, completed their attire.

However, these were not garments suitable to making their way through the tangled underbrush, fording creeks and marshes, and stumping and logging in the bush. Even if it were used at all, in a year or two this finery would disappear, and the colonists had to resort to the produce of their fields or that which the new land provided.

It may be thought that the wool from the sheep would be the most natural material to weave into coarse garments. This would have been the case if the early settler could have depended on his sheep from one day to another, but the fondness of Canadian wolves for lamb and mutton seriously interfered with his calculations in this regard, and supremely fortunate was he, if by any chance a sheep could be preserved until its wool were of sufficient length to be clipped and thereafter made into garments. Consequently they resorted to the culture of flax. Every family had its little plot of ground sown

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with flax-seed, and one of the standard accomplishments of the brave women of those days was the knowledge of its culture. They had to weed, pull and thresh out the seeds, and then spread it to rot. After it was dressed they spun and wove it into coarse linen, which supplied garments for both sexes. The spinning and weaving processes were generally difficult on account of the rude home-made implements which the early settlers had to use, for but rarely had any spinning wheels or looms been brought over from the States. The "fulling" of the cloth had to be accomplished by the process of "treading" the fabric in large tubs. This coarse linen cloth, which was very often mixed with what little wool could be obtained, made a material which would last for years.

The next most important clothing material was deerskin, which was used not only for shoes, but for garments also. The settlers got the idea of using it from the Indians, who taught them how to prepare it, so as to be pliable and comfortable. The tanning process consisted in removing the hair, and working it by hand with the brains of some animal until it became soft and white. This, of course, made the most durable garments, and was a favorite material for trousers. Petticoats were also made of it for the women.

The only objection to deerskin garments was that they soon got lamentably greasy and dirty, and were hard to clean. In Dr. Ryerson's history an interesting story is told of the domestic, Poll Spragge. She had but one article of dress, a kind of sack made of buckskin, with holes at the top for her arms, and this garment hung from her shoulders, and was tied in at the waist by thongs of the same material. She was left alone in the house one day with orders to wash her single garment. In the absence of soap she bethought herself of the strong lye, made from wood ashes, not knowing its effect on leather. When she took it out of the pot where she had been boiling it, it was nothing but a partly decomposed mass. The feelings of poor Poll may be more easily imagined than described. As soon as she caught sight of the returning family she hid herself in the potato cellar, and refused to come out until some one's second best petticoat was procured for her. Such was the scarcity of clothing of *any* kind in these early years.

As for personal ornamentation or decoration the pack of the Yankee pedlar supplied the wants of the families who were rich enough to buy such luxuries. The coming of the pedlar and the opening of the pack was a long-looked for occurrence. The ordinary articles always carried by these itinerant merchants were gaudy printed calicoes, a yard of which sold for the usual price of an acre of ground ($1.00),

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coarse muslin at about fifteen shillings a yard, and shawls and 'kerchiefs, of elaborate pattern, "fearfully and wonderfully made," the gaudy colors greatly enhancing their value. Besides these, he was accustomed to bring around the standard assortment of tape and needles, horn combs, pencils, paper, hooks and eyes, and some yards of narrow ribbon of divers colors for hair and neckwear on special occasions.

To get a long chintz or gingham dress to "go to meeting" in was the height of many a fair maiden's ambition. The writer has been told of an instance where two daughters of the same family were accounted the most finely dressed "belles" of the settlement, because they had each a long *veil* of coarse muslin to wear to church, though, indeed, neither of them had anything to wear in the line of footgear, and so went to meeting barefoot.

As to wedding garments, generally some faded silk dress of the mother, which had been laid away for a quarter of a century or more, with cinnamon bark or sprigs of cedar, was remodelled to fit the fair damsel on this auspicious occasion. Some amusing stories are told of smaller dresses being "let out," with the coarse linen of the household, so as to fit the extensive figure of a maiden who was not so slender as her mother had been. But "necessity constraineth us," and these trifling inconsistencies, which would drive a modern *fiancée* to distraction, did not alloy the happiness of the Loyalist maidens.

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CHAPTER XXII.

THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL IN LONG POINT.

Until the year 1800 there were very few churches in Upper Canada; and the people were dependent on one of their own number to conduct service, in a settler's cabin or under the forest trees. A letter of Hon. Peter Russell to the Anglican bishop of Quebec (22nd June, 1796), gives a very accurate view of the state of religious organization in Upper Canada at that time. "There are no churches west of Kingston, a circumstance disgraceful to the inhabitants, and only to be apologized for by their hard struggles and want of proper clergymen. Of the £1,000 voted by Parliament, I suggest that £500 be used in building a handsome church at York, and when the inhabitants of New Johnstown (in Eastern District), Newark and Sandwich appear disposed to raise subscriptions for their respective churches, let £100 be given to Newark and £200 to each of the other two. I have appointed Rev. Mr. Addison to Newark."

The Bishop of Quebec approved of the appointment of Addison, and decided that he be one of four to receive a salary (£100). Rev. Mr. Addison had, however, other sources of income, for a minute of the Council of Newark (August 14th, 1797) reads: "Resolved that the salt springs at the Fifteen-mile Creek be leased to the Rev. Mr. Addison at a rent of 5*s.* currency, for such time as he shall continue to officiate as a clergyman of the Church of England at Newark."

Rev. Mr. Addison was given grants of land in various places, among them 400 acres (lots 1 and 10, third concession) in Walsingham.

I. EPISCOPALIAN.

For thirty years after the foundation of the settlement, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Evans in 1824, the colonists who adhered to the faith of the English Church had no regular minister. There was no clergyman nearer than Niagara, a hundred miles distant, and a blaze through the trees constituted the only road to that centre of advancement and civilization.

Captain Samuel Ryerse was accustomed to read the church service

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every Sunday to his household, and to any who might wish to listen with them.

Subsequently Mr. Bostwick, who was the *son* of a clergyman, used to read the service and sometimes a sermon. But very few copies of sermons were to be obtained, for, indeed, but few copies of any books existed among the settlers, and after reading over several times the "stock in hand" they naturally lost their interest.

The first visit of a *bona fide* minister of the Episcopal faith to Norfolk County occurred in 1805, when the Rev. Mr. Addison, the only clergyman in Western Ontario, came by request from Niagara to baptize the children who had been born on the settlement, for so far there had been no regularly authorized licentiate to perform that ceremony. It was a long-to-be-remembered event, and many of the people broke out into a passion of tears as they listened, in some cases, the first time for eleven years, to the voice of a regularly ordained minister. It was surely an affecting scene, and brings home to our minds one of those trials which the Loyalists had to undergo, and which is but seldom thought of, namely, their enforced deprivation of religious instruction.

II. BAPTISTS.

In 1798 Elder Titus Finch came to Long Point and became the leader of the Baptists of that district. For many years they had no church, and so Elder Finch travelled around and held service on the Sabbath at various points in the settlement. The houses of the settlers were not often large enough to accommodate those who assembled, and frequently on summer days the service was held in an open glade of the forest, the murmur of the breeze forming a sweet accompaniment, which in its calm and heavenly infiuence wafted their thoughts to the Creator of the universe. In 1804 the community of Baptists was organized, and about 1810 their church was erected, a commodious and substantial building.

III. PRESBYTERIANS.

The founder of the first Presbyterian church of Norfolk County was the Rev. Jabez Culver. He was a regularly ordained minister in New Jersey, and on coming to the Long Point settlement in 1794, held service every Sabbath in his own house. In 1806 the Presbyterians were organized into a church community, with the Rev. Jabez Culver as their regularly appointed pastor. This was known as the old

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"Windham Church," and continued till the death of Mr. Culver in 1819. Then it was dissolved, but being reorganized later, became a flourishing and important body.

IV. METHODISTS.

This denomination was, as usual, one of the very first to establish its organization in the new country. It is said that the Presbyterians have the congregation first, and the church afterwards; but the Methodists the church first and the congregation afterwards. The Methodist body had two chapels in this county before the first Presbyterian church was built.

The first recognized Methodist minister was the Rev. Daniel Freeman, who, though not ordained by the Methodist Episcopal Church until he had been some years in the Long Point district, nevertheless conducted regular service, and most of the young people of the community joined his church. This was called the "Woodhouse Methodist Church," on the identical site of which the third Woodhouse Methodist Church now stands.

All honor to these early ministers of the dissenting bodies, for though they were unlearned, and sometimes uncouth in speech, their lives proved their sincerity. They bore cheerfully every privation, and preached in every place where they could get a hearing. Nor can any one charge them with doing this, to be supported by the other members of the community, for even "after many years" the regular stipend for a married man was only $200, and half that sum for a single man. Nor was this always paid in cash, but the greater part of it made up in the produce of the land, or in the coarse linen or woollen garments which were the product of the house looms.

There were no Roman Catholics in the neighborhood until after 1825.

Such was the state of religious instruction in the Long Point Settlement in the early days.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

MARRIAGE.

THERE were but few clergymen in Upper Canada in the early years of the century. Mr. Addison, of Niagara, was the nearest minister to Long Point. Consequently almost any person who held any public position whatsoever was often called upon to perform the ceremony; as, for example, the captain of a regiment, a colonel, adjutant, magistrate, or sheriff.

In a letter of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to Dundas (November 6th, 1792), he calls attention to the necessity for a bill to make valid marriages contracted in Upper Canada, and to provide for them in the future, and he encloses a bill for the purpose framed by Chief Justice Osgoode, and a report on the same subject submitted by Mr. Cartwright. ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279, p. 77).*

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* THE MARRIAGE LAW IN UPPER CANADA.

REPORT BY RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, JUNIOR.

("*Canadian Archives*," *Series Q. 279-1, p. 174.*)

"REPORT on the subject of Marriages and the State of the Church of England in the Province of Upper Canada, humbly submitted to His Excellency Governor Simcoe.

"The Country now Upper Canada was not settled or cultivated in any part except the settlement of Detroit, till the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, when the several Provincial Corps doing Duty in the Province of Quebec were reduced, and, together with many Loyalists from New York, established in different Parts of this Province, chiefly along the River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quenti. In the meanwhile from the year 1777 many families of the Loyalists belonging to Butler's Rangers, the Royal Yorkers, Indian Department and other Corps doing Duty at the Upper Posts, had from Time to Time come into the country, and many young women of these families were contracted in Marriage which could not be regularly solemnized, there being no Clergyman at the Posts, nor in the whole country between them and Montreal. The practice in such cases usually was to go before the Officer Commanding the Post who publickly read to the parties the Matrimonial Service in the Book of Common Prayer, using the Ring and observing the other forms there prescribed, or if he declined it, as was sometimes the case, it was done by the Adjutants of the Regiment. After the settlements were formed in 1784 the Justices of the Peace used to perform the Marriage Ceremony till the establishment of Clergymen in the Country, when this practice adopted only from necessity hath been discontinued in the Districts where Clergymen reside.

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To avoid complications which might have resulted from illegal marriages, the Parliament of Upper Canada, in 1793, passed "an Act to confirm and to make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprised in the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same. . . . . The marriage and marriages of all persons not being under any canonical disqualification to contract matrimony, that have been publicly contracted before any magistrate or commanding officer of a post, or an adjutant, or surgeon of a regiment acting as chaplain, or any other person in any public office or employment before the passing of this Act, shall be confirmed and considered to all intents and purposes as good and valid in law; and it is further enacted that the contracting parties, which do not live within eighteen miles of any minister of the

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This is not yet the case with them all; for though the two lower Districts have had each of them a Protestant Clergyman since the year 1786; it is but a few months since this (Nassau or Home) District hath been provided with one; and the Western District in which the settlement of Detroit is included, is to this day destitute of that useful and respectable Order of men; yet the Town of Detroit is and has been since the Conquest of Canada inhabited for the most part by Traders of the Protestant Religion who reside there with their Families, and among whom many Intermarriages have taken place, which formerly were solemnized by the Commanding Officer, or some other Layman occasionally appointed by the Inhabitants for reading prayers to them on Sundays, but of late more commonly by the Magistrates since Magistrates have been appointed for that District.

"From these circumstances it has happened that the Marriages of the generality of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are not valid in Law, and that their children must *stricto jure* be considered as illegitimate and consequently not intitled to inherit their property. Indeed this would have been the case, in my opinion, had the Marriage Ceremony been performed even by a regular Clergyman, and with due Observance of all the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England. For the clause in the Act of the 14th year of His Present Majesty for regulating the Government of Quebec which declares "That in all cases of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada as the Rule for the Decision of the same," appears to me to invalidate all Marriages not solemnized according to the Rites of the Church of Rome, so far as these Marriages are considered as giving any Title to property.

"Such being the Case it is obvious that it requires the Interposition of the Legislature as well to settle what is past, as to provide some Regulations for the future, in framing of which it should be considered that good policy requires that in a new Country, at least, matrimonial Connections should be made as easy as may be consistent with the Importance of such Engagements; and having pledged myself to bring this Business forward early in the next Session, I am led to hope that Your Excellency will make such Representations to His Majesty's Ministers as will induce them to consent to such arrangements respecting this Business as the circumstances of the Country may render expedient, Measures for this purpose having been postponed only because they might be thought to interfere with their Views respecting the Clergy of the Establishment.

"Of this Church I am myself a member and am sorry to say that the State of it in this Province is not very flattering. A very small proportion of the Inhabitants of

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Church of England, may apply to any neighboring justice of the peace, who shall affix in some public place, a notice for which he shall receive one shilling, and no more."

In 1798 another Act provided that ministers of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists, could perform the ceremony if one of the contracting parties had been a member of that Church for at least six months. This clergyman had to prove his qualification before six magistrates at Quarter Sessions, appearing with at least seven members of his congregation, to bear witness to the correctness of his oath.

In 1818 a further Act made valid the marriages of those who had in any way neglected to preserve the testimony of their marriage.

In 1831 another Act confirmed marriages contracted before any justice of the peace, magistrate, commanding officer, minister or clergyman, and at the same time it was provided that it should be lawful for

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Upper Canada have been educated in this Persuasion and the Emigrants to be expected from the United States will for the most part be Sectaries or Dissenters; and nothing prevents the Teachers of this class from being proportionally numerous, but the Inability of the People at present to provide for their support. In the Eastern District, the most populous part of the Province, there is no Church Clergyman. They have a Presbyterian Minister, formerly Chaplain to the 84th Regiment, who receives from Government fifty Pounds p. ann. They have also a Lutheran Minister who is supported by his Congregation, and the Roman Catholic Priest settled at St. Regis occasionally officiates for the Scots Highlanders settled in the lower part of the District, who are very numerous and all Catholics. There are also many Dutch Calvinists in this part of the Province who have made several attempts to get a Teacher of their own Sect, but hitherto without success.

"In the Midland District, where the members of the Church are more numerous than in any other part of the Province, there are two Church Clergymen who are allowed one hundred pounds stg. p. ann. each by Government, and fifty pounds each by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There are here also some itinerant Methodist Preachers, the Followers of whom are numerous. And many of the Inhabitants of the greatest property are Dutch Calvinists, who have for some time past been using their endeavours to get a Minister of their own Sect among them. In the Home District there is one Clergyman who hath been settled here since the month of July last. The Scots Presbyterians who are pretty numerous here and to which Sect the most respectable part of the Inhabitants belong, have built a Meeting House, and raised a Subscription for a Minister of their own who is shortly expected among them. There are here also many Methodists & Dutch Calvinists.

"In the Western District there are no other clergy than those of the Church of Rome. The Protestant Inhabitants here are principally Presbyterians.

"From this statement Your Excellency will be able to draw the proper Conclusions; and to judge how far the Establishing the Hierarchy of the Church of England in this Province may be proper & expedient.

"I have the Honor to be, with the most profound respect,

"Your Excellency's most humble servant,

"RICHD. CARTWRIGHT, Junr.

"NEWARK, 12th October, 1792."

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ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Mennonists, Turkers or Moravians, to solemnize matrimony.

This is very important, as it conveyed a long delayed right to ministers of all the recognized dissenting bodies.

Until 1814 no licenses were used. In that year, on the 31st of May, the Government appointed five persons as issuers of marriage licenses, of whom the nearest to the Long Point Settlement lived at Queenston.

The ordinary method was to publish the banns for three successive Sundays. This notice was to be posted in some conspicuous place, generally on the mill door, for there were not many churches at that time. The young people, in their anxiety to avoid publicity, would sometimes put the notice on the inside of the door, while another way was to take two or three of their immediate friends, sworn to secrecy, and simply hold it to the door for a few minutes each Sunday, three Sundays in succession. The purport of the notice was as follows, the words being subscribed by a magistrate: "Know all men by these presents, that A. B. is desirous of taking to wife C. D. If any one knows any just cause why the ceremony should not be duly performed let him give notice to Magistrate X. Z. on or before ————."

As to wedding garments. If the family had any fine clothes stowed away, which had been brought from "Old Virginia," these were looked up, the creases of a score of years smoothed out, and her mother's dress made over to fit her youthful daughter. But, as a rule, in this settlement it was the height of the prospective bride's ambition to get money enough to buy from a pedlar a few yards of dimity or colored calico, or calamok, or a "linsey-woolsey" petticoat, or a woollen drugget. But many a blushing bride had to be content with a garment of deerskin, and a squirrel-skin bonnet, and still looked lovely in the eyes of her lover.

The *déjeûner* consisted usually of huge chicken or partridge pies, wild fowl of all kinds, piles of "Johnny cake" and wheaten bread and buns, cranberry and wild fruit pies and puddings, and various other dishes which have been described in detail to the writer.

A wedding without a dance was an insipid affair, and often the festivities were kept up for two or three nights in succession.

As to dowry, the bride was rich if her portion was a yoke of steers, a cow, three or four sheep, and a few yards of homespun linen; while, if the groom had a hundred acres of land, with a tenth of it cleared, and a log-house already built, they were a much-to-be-envied couple.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

FUNERALS.

THE first white man who died in the Long Point Settlement was the U. E. Loyalist, Frederick Maby. In 1794 he passed away, after only one year spent in the endeavor to build up a home in the wilderness. He was buried in a log coffin; that is, one hewn out of a solid log, covered with a rough slab. The grave was on the top of the hill which overlooks Turkey Point. There was no funeral, for there was not a minister of any denomination within a hundred miles. The weeping family simply knelt around the open grave. Besides the widow and the children of the deceased, there were three other men, still earlier settlers,—' Billy Smith," who had lived a wild life for years among the Indians, Peter Secord, and "Dr." Troyer.

The places of burial continued generally on the spot chosen by the family of the first person who died in that locality. When another of the settlers died, it was the natural thing to lay him beside the one who had gone before, and thus the number of those who were removed from their difficulties and hardships would keep on increasing, and the cemetery would be filled.

But some preferred to bury their loved ones in a corner of their farm, and many a little private burying ground may be seen to-day—a corner of a field, where a few cypress or willow trees have been left to murmur a requiem over the departed.

The mode of burial was simple and touching. Seldom in the early days of the settlement was there any minister to conduct the service The elder sons of the mourning family would bear the rude coffin, which had sometimes the simple tribute of a few wild flowers placed thereon, to the open grave. When the body was lowered the father, in broken voice, would read a prayer or make a few remarks about the departed to the friends who were standing around, with heads uncovered. "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes." Sadly the sorrowing friends filled in the earth and turned away, striving to drown their grief in labor. But the cypress trees softly whispered in the breeze of summer or howled in the winter's blast over the resting-places of those who had been loyal and true and noble, who had done their duty for

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conscience' sake, who had worked hard and long and faithfully to build a home on British soil, and to whom had now come the everlasting rest after labor. Oh, what memories, sacred and sad and sweet, cluster around these old burying grounds! Men who rest without a marble monument, yet who need none, for the fields, clad with the ripening grain, the beautiful homes, the splendid roads, the churches, the schools, the benevolent institutions of every kind are their memorials, for it was they who first entered the wilderness and laid the foundation for that marvellous superstructure of civilization reared by generations then unborn.

CHAPTER XXV.

LIST OF UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS WHO SETTLED AT LONG POINT.

NOTE.—Where no date is given it has been found impossible to obtain accurate information. Where the date is marked (?) it is approximately, but may not be absolutely correct.

Name.	*Township.*	*Date.*
Anderson, Captain Walter	Charlotteville	1799
Austin, Solomon	Woodhouse	1795
Berdan, Albert	Woodhouse	1798
Buckner, or Boughner, Mathias	Windham	1801
Buckner, or Boughner, Henry	Windham	1801
Bowlby, Thomas	Woodhouse	1797
Brown, Samuel	Charlotteville	1800
Culver, Jabez	Townsend	1794
Culver, Timothy	Townsend	1795
Cope, William	Walsingham	1798
Davis, Thomas	Woodhouse	....
Dedrick, Lucas	Walsingham	1793
Dougharty, Anthony	Townsend	1810?
Freeman, Daniel	Charlotteville	1798

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Name.	*Township.*	*Date.*
Finch, Titus	Charlotteville	1798
Foster, Elias	Walsingham	1800
Fairchild, Peter	Townsend	1805?
Green, Reuben	Townsend	1811
Glover, Jacob	Windham	1810?
Gilbert, Josiah	Woodhouse	1799
Hutchison, Capt. William	Walsingham	1798
Hazen, Daniel	Walsingham	1797
Haviland, John	Townsend	1803
Johnson, Lawrence	Charlotteville	1799
Maby, Frederick	Charlotteville	1793
Munro, Lieutenant James	Charlotteville	1796
Montross, Peter	Charlotteville	1799
Millard, Daniel	Woodhouse	1799
Matthews, James	Woodhouse	1799
McCall, Donald	Charlotteville	1796
McMichael, Edward	Walsingham	1794
Powell, Abraham	Windham	1799
Ryerse, Samuel	Woodhouse	1795
Ryerse, or Ryerson, Joseph	Charlotteville	1799
Smith, Abraham	Charlotteville	1794
Smith, Hart	Windham	1811
Spurgin, William	Charlotteville	1800
Secord, Silas	Walsingham	....
Secord, Peter	Charlotteville	1793
Shaw, Michael	Townsend	....
Tisdale, Lot	Charlotteville	1798
Teeple, Peter	Charlotteville	1793
Welch (Walsh), Thomas	Charlotteville	1794
Williams, Jonathan	Woodhouse	1800
Wycoff, Peter	Woodhouse	1801
Wilson, Jacob	Woodhouse	1805?
Wilson, Joseph	Woodhouse	1805?

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CHAPTER XXVI.

DEDRICK.

(The first Loyalist who settled in Norfolk County.)

THE Dedrick family were of German descent, and early settlers in Pennsylvania. Lucas Dedrick was one of the Pennsylvania Loyalists, but remained in his native state till 1793, when he came directly to Long Point.

He built a log cabin on the high land overlooking the marsh, about a mile and a half west of the present village of Port Rowan. He was, no doubt, the second white settler in Walsingham, his predecessor being the noted Dr. "Witch" Troyer (not a Loyalist), who had settled on the lake front in Eastern Walsingham. It was not till 1797, after the township had been regularly surveyed, that Mr. Dedrick received the patent for the land on which he had settled.

The creek which flows into the lake just west of Port Rowan is called Dedrick's creek. Over it Mr. Dedrick built a rude but substantial bridge, the earliest engineering structure in the county.

One of his daughters, Hannah, was married to John Backhouse, a major of the Norfolk militia. She received in 1815 a grant of 200 acres near her father's home in Walsingham.

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"WOLFE'S COVE," NEAR TURKEY POINT.

Bank about 150 feet high. Turkey Point seen faintly in the distance.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

MABY (MABEE).

FREDERICK MABY was a native of Massachusetts. He appears to have not taken a very active part throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War, yet there is undeniable evidence that he had joined the Royal standard previous to 1783, for it is so mentioned in the official list of United Empire Loyalists preserved in the Crown Lands' department of the Ontario Government.

Massachusetts surpassed all other states in the stringency of the laws against the Loyalists (*Vide supra* Chap. V.) Immediately after the Treaty of Paris, the power of the triumphant insurgents being secured, the hatred of the new government for those that remained loyal showed itself unmistakably. Sure of immunity the Americans treated the families of the Loyalists with the utmost severity. Frederick Maby owned a large farm in Massachusetts and was accounted a wealthy man for those times, for he was rich in flocks and herds. But night after night the grossest outrages were inflicted on the unoffending animals of this Loyalist owner. One night sixteen of his cows had their tails cut off. During another the sinews and tendons of the hind legs of his horses were cut and the poor animals had to be shot. Ears were slit, nostrils split open, and other most dastardly outrages inflicted without the condemnation of the Legislature. Nothing remained but voluntary exile to Canada.

Accordingly, in 1785, the Maby family fled to New Brunswick, settling at St. John along with a cousin, named Peter Secord. At their home in that province they were occasionally visited by an English trapper, Ramsay by name, and, as it was in the tale of one of his adventures the Mabys first heard of the Long Point district, it may be worth while to relate it.

This trapper was accustomed to make yearly visits up the lakes for the purpose of trading with the Indians. On one of these trips he took his little nephew with him, a boy at that time about 10 years of age. During his voyage along the northern shore of Lake Erie with his

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canoe richly laden with gaudy prints, and the trinkets so dear to the hearts of the dusky natives, and also with a considerable quantity of liquor, he came to Long Point and landed for the night. There they fell in with nine Indians, whose eagle eyes took an inventory of the contents of the canoe, and in one of those treacherous outbursts of overwhelming covetousness, seized his boat and merchandise. It was not long before they got drunk on his fire-water and resolved to burn him at the stake and hold a war dance round the flaming body of the unfortunate white man. However, the potent liquor proved rather too much for the Indians, and when they found themselves able to stand on their feet only with difficulty, they resolved to leave the prisoner alive till morning. So they bound the Englishman, his back to a tree and his hands tied around it by thongs of buckskin, and in the most blissful unconsciousness of what was in store for them, eight lay down to sleep, leaving one of their number as guard. This one relieved his loneliness by copious draughts from the bountiful supply of good liquor so fortunately provided.

Unfortunately for them, they had neglected to tie the boy, who was hiding timidly among the trees on the outskirts of the camp. Ramsay watched his chance, and calling the boy, asked him to steal a knife and cut the thongs which bound his hands. The boy did so, and forthwith Ramsay seized the knife, and making a dash at the already tottering guard, struck him to the heart. Then seizing a musket he proceeded to brain the whole party, an easy task, for the Indians had long since passed the stage of consciousness. The tables being thus successfully turned the Englishman and his nephew reloaded their canoe and proceeded on their journey.

This tragic tale, whether it is to be credited or not, is at least believed by the descendants of the Maby family now living, who say that it has been handed down from generation to generation in their family as a true adventure of their friend, in the locality where their family afterwards settled.

Let us come back, however, to something which may well be regarded as more authentic by the sceptical minds of this sceptical age.

On one of his subsequent trips up the great lakes, Ramsay was accompanied by Peter Secord. Together they visited Turkey Point and explored the country inland for some distance. Secord was very much delighted with the land, and on returning to New Brunswick persuaded his cousins to move west. The long journey was accomplished in 1793, and they settled in the township of Charlotteville, on the high land overlooking Turkey Point.

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Mr. Maby, however, died within a year of his coming to his new home, and was buried on the top of the high ridge which skirts the lake. In 1795, when Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe visited the Long Point district he was shown this grave, the grave of the first white man who had died in the district, and the Governor knelt with reverence by the rudely-shaped mound.

The wife of Frederick Maby was named Lavinia. In 1796 she applied for a further grant of land in her own name. On the 20th of June of the year mentioned, a list of applicants for lands in the townships of Walsingham, Charlotteville, Woodhouse, and Long Point settlement generally, was filed in the office of acting Surveyor-General Smith. The names of some of the applicants are well known, Ryerse, Maby, Backhouse, Secord and others. In the case of Mrs. Maby, a widow, about whose patent there was some delay in the department, Governor Simcoe was very peremptory in his order that she, being the widow of a Loyalist, must have her application promptly attended to.

The family of Maby are connected with the Teeple, Stone, Secord, Smith, Layman and Montross families. Their descendants live at present in Charlotteville and Walsingham.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECORD.

As is mentioned in the previous chapter, Peter Secord paid a visit to the Long Point country before it was settled, and on returning to New Brunswick induced his cousin, Frederick Maby, to move thither.

The Maby party consisted of Frederick Maby, his wife and seven children, with the husbands of two of the daughters, Peter Teeple and John Stone, and also Peter Secord. They all settled in Charlotteville.

Another Secord family which settled in Norfolk, was that of Silas Secord, who had been a sergeant in Butler's Rangers, and had settled, in 1786, with his wife and one child, in the Niagara District. He was subsequently given an allotment in Walsingham. One of his daughters was married to Joseph Andrews, of the same place.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

TEEPLE.

SERGEANT PETER TEEPLE was one of the earliest settlers in Norfolk County, coming with his father-in-law, Frederick Maby, in 1793. He settled on lot eight of the broken front line of Charlotteville. Subsequently three of his sons received land in Oxford County, whither he also removed a few years later.

"William Teeple, laborer, son of Peter Teeple, a U. E. Loyalist, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 14th January, 1812.
"Edward Teeple, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 6th January, 1815.
"Pellum C., Teeple, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 8th December, 1832.
"Luke Teeple, two hundred acres in Charlotteville, Norfolk County, 20th May, 1817." *

Sergeant Teeple was quite a prominent man in Norfolk. He was one of the first justices of the peace, and one of the three appointed to administer oaths to municipal officers. He was also a prominent member of the first Baptist Church in Norfolk, and one of the original trustees of that body.

During the war of 1812, Luke Teeple, the Sergeant's youngest son, while visiting his friends in New Jersey, was arrested by the Americans, and kept as a prisoner for over two years. On being freed he immediately returned to his home in Norfolk County.

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*The entries are from the Docket books of grants of land to United Empire Loyalists and military claimants, preserved in the Crown Lands Department, Toronto.

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CHAPTER XXX.

SMITH.

In New Jersey four Acts were passed by the Legislature dealing with the Loyalists of that State. The first provided for the punishment of traitors and disaffected persons; another provided for the taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for the confiscation of the personal estates of certain fugitives and offenders therein named; a third for forfeiting to and vesting in the state the real property of persons designated in the second statute; while a fourth more rigorously defined and enunciated the principles of the first. By it certain offenders who had contributed provisions and other specified articles to the king's service were given sixty days to leave the state, after which time, if they still remained, they were to be adjudged guilty of felony and to suffer death.

Abraham Smith had been a soldier in the New Jersey volunteers and had taken a rather prominent part in the Revolutionary War. It seems that he did not realize the seriousness of this statute, for the sixty days had passed and he had not conformed to the regulations. Promptly at the expiration of the allotted time, there appeared at the house a sergeant and a few troopers with a warrant for the arrest of the head of the family. But Mr. Smith had seen them coming and had had time to conceal himself. His wife met the soldiers at the door and coolly told them that her hnsband had gone that morning to Summerville, to make arrangements for transporting their goods to Canada, and she did not expect him back before the evening of the following day. She also volunteered the information that they were about ready to leave, and pointed to sundry large wooden boxes, in which they intended to transport the goods they were taking with them. "You and your family may go," replied the sergeant, "but your husband will have to stay and stand his trial." So they left, with the intention of returning the following evening for their man. During their absence preparations were hurriedly made, Mr. Smith was put into a large box, and with him some provisions and a couple of jars of milk. Then the

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box with its precious freight was duly lifted with a couple of others on to the first load, and one of the hired men drove the team straight for the northern boundaries of the state. They travelled all that night and part of the succeeding day as rapidly as possible. When they had crossed the borders of the state whose regulations Smith had violated. they proceeded more leisurely, though by no means without danger. The returning soldiers were calmly met by the information that Mr. Smith had not returned, and they had better take the road for Summerville and look for him there. By the time the sergeant realized that he had been duped, Smith had crossed the borders of Maine into New Brunswick, whither his brave wife and family followed soon after.

After remaining a short time in New Brunswick they removed to Western Canada, settling first in the eastern part of what is now Welland County. Their eldest son, William, came still farther west, and lived among the Indians near Long Point. His father, mother, brothers and sisters removed to Charlotteville about 1794, and "squatted" on land about the centre of that township. This particular portion was secured to them along with other lots by patents issued about three years later, by Hon. Peter Russell, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

Another Smith family (Loyalists) settled in Norfolk County some years later, namely, Hart Smith, also of the New Jersey volunteers. From New Brunswick he came west to the township of Crowland, in Lincoln County, and thence to Windham, in 1811.

The Crown Lands' records show the following grants of land to his family:

"Catherine Doan, wife of John Doan, and daughter of Hart Smith, 28th May, 1811, two hundred acres in Charlotteville.

"Eliza, daughter of Hart Smith, 8th April, 1812, two hundred acres in Windham.

"Aaron, son of Hart Smith, 8th April, 1812, two hundred acres in Windham."

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CHAPTER XXXI.

McMICHAEL.

THE McMichael family are from Ayrshire, in Scotland. Early in the eighteenth century they emigrated to America, one branch of the family settling in New Jersey and another in Pennsylvania. When the war broke out Edward McMichael was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia. Of him, Colonel Sabine has the following note (Vol. II., p. 72): "Edward McMichael, of Pennsylvania, was lieutenant in the Whig army while stationed at Fort Schuyler, but in August, 1776, he deserted to the enemy."

He was given a captain's commission in the "Guides and Pioneers" of the British army, and at the battle of Trenton was wounded in the face and deprived of the sight of one eye. Later he was with the unfortunate Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war he was attainted of treason and his property confiscated, for the Legislature of Pennsylvania designated sixty-two persons who were required to surrender themselves to some judge of the court or justice of the peace within a specified time, and abide trial for treason, or in default thereof to stand attainted. McMichael was very far from pursuing the suicidal policy of staying in the "burning fiery furnace" if he could get safely away, and at the expiration of the days of grace he was settling his family on the western bank of the Niagara River. Consequently his property in his native state was confiscated, for, by a subsequent Act, the estates of thirty-six persons who had been previously attainted, were declared to be confiscated. Among this list also appears the name of McMichael.

In the Niagara district the McMichael family remained till 1794, when they removed farther west and settled in Walsingham, on the lake front. The Captain lived but six years in his new home. In 1800 he passed away, leaving to his widow the stupendous task of bringing up her ten children amid the hardships of a wilderness home. But bravely Mrs. McMichael applied herself to the best interests of her family, and the high characters of her children show that in them the mother's work was blessed.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

AUSTIN.

SOLOMON AUSTIN was originally from North Carolina. He was a private in the Queen's Rangers, and served all through the Revolutionary war. On one occasion, at least, he exhibited conspicuous bravery. This was at the battle of the Horseshoe. The standard-bearer was killed and the flag fell to the ground and was in danger of being lost. Solomon Austin leaped forward, and grasping the standard bore it bravely till the close of the action. After the battle Major-General Simcoe inquired his name, praised him in public before the marshalled company, and gave him to understand that if he could ever be of service to him afterwards his bravery would not be forgotten.

After the war North Carolina passed a Confiscation Act, which embraced sixty-five specified individuals, the terms applied not only to the lands of these persons, but their negroes and other personal property as well. Some of these continued to live in their native state, although the majority immediately proceeded to Canada. Solomon Austin, however, remained in Carolina till 1794, but in that year determined to remove his family to Upper Canada, where General Simcoe, his old friend, was Governor. In June, 1794, he appeared at Newark with his wife and family of nine children (four sons and five daughters). He met with a very flattering reception, the Governor offering him a home in his own house until he should make a selection of land. He was also offered six hundred acres in any unselected part of the province. The Governor directed him to inspect the country and choose for himself. Accordingly he made a trip through the western district on foot with his eldest son, going as far as Detroit. Finally he chose a home on Patterson's Creek, now called the River Lynn, about three miles south-east of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk. This proved to be a very pleasant and fertile district. It is now known as Lynn Valley.

To this spot he removed with his family in the early spring of 1795, and by the end of the summer had a log-cabin erected and almost an acre of land cleared and fall wheat planted.

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In the war of 1812, true to their principles of loyalty, the father and four sons shouldered their muskets and marched under Brock to fight the hated "Yankees" once more. They fought at Malcolm's Mills (Oakland), Malden, and Lundy's Lane. In the Norfolk militia two of the sons soon obtained the rank of captain. The descendants of this family are the most numerous of any of the families of the settlement.

Solomon, the eldest son, married Miss Sarah Slaght, and became the father of ten children. Two of their sons were the proprietors of the largest carriage works in the county, and continued their business for over twenty-five years. Another son is a Baptist minister.

Jonathan, the second son, married Miss Hannah Potts, and had seven children. He and his son John built Austin's mills in the Lynn Valley.

Philip, the third son, married Mary Slaght, a sister of his eldest brother's wife, and had a family of sixteen children.

Moses, the youngest son, married Mary Wisner, of Townsend, and had seven children.

Of the daughters, Mary, the eldest, married Henry Walker, who is said to have been the second white child born in Norfolk County.

Amy married a man named Styles, and had fifteen children.

Esther married Raymond Potts, a U. E. Loyalist.

Elizabeth married John Pegg, who had accompanied the party from Carolina.

Anna married David Marr, and had nine children.

The last one of the original family to die was Philip (October 17th, 1876), in his 87th year, having lived to a greater age than any of his brothers or sisters.

For many years previous to Philip's death an annual gathering of children and connections was held at the old homestead on the anniversary of his birthday. On the last gathering *his* direct descendants numbered 137, while the direct descendants of the original founder, Solomon, numbered 734.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

WELCH.

THE Welch family is one of the most distinguished who settled in Norfolk County. The original home of the family was in Wales, from which country one branch moved in early times to Ireland, and subsequently (1740) one member of the family (Francis) left Tyrone County and emigrated to America. Francis Welch settled first in Philadelphia, but soon gave up his quiet life in the city for a roving one on the sea, and during the Seven Years' War placed his vessel at the service of Britain.

His eldest son was the Thomas Welch who settled in Long Point. This Thomas Welch had settled in Maryland, where he followed the profession of surveying. On the outbreak of the war of the Revolution he joined the King's troops, and was appointed quartermaster in one of the contingents of the Maryland Loyalists. At the close of the war he was appointed to survey lands for the Loyalists in New Brunswick. There he remained till 1794, when he removed to the Long Point settlement. In 1796 he succeeded Mr. Hamlin, and finished the survey of Charlotteville.

The family name is properly spelled Welch, but towards the close of the century it began to be written Walsh, and has continued so to the present. The name is perpetuated in "Walsh," a small village of Charlotteville.

Thomas Walsh (as we shall now spell the name) was appointed, in 1796, Registrar for Norfolk County. On the organization of London District in 1798 he was further appointed Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and Deputy Secretary for the issue of land patents for the district. Twelve years after he became Judge of the District and Surrogate courts, and in this same year his son, Francis L. Walsh, was given the Registry office.

In the journals of the old court, now in the Registry office at Simcoe, there is the following curious item: "Francis L. Walsh, small gent., fined two shillings for swearing volubly at Henry Slaght's two sons."

This Francis Walsh had assisted his father in the Registry office,

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from the year 1808. He has the record for the longest term of government service in Canada, and, in the belief of the writer, the longest in the British Dominions, for he held the position till his death in 1884.

The family have had considerable parliamentary honors. For two terms (1821-1828, and in 1835-1836) Mr. Francis Walsh occupied a seat in the Provincial Parliament. His son, Aquilla, represented the North Riding of Norfolk in the Dominion House, 1861-1872.

There is no man more highly spoken of than the old Registrar. He had always a kind smile and an encouraging word for everybody. In the early days of the settlement he used to advise the strangers who came to settle as to what he considered the best lands yet untaken, and often protected the unwary from the wiles of the "land shark." He remained till his death a faithful government official, devoted to the duties of his office, and to works of kindness and charity among the people he had seen grow up before his eyes. At one time he was presented with an oil portrait of himself and a costly silver set, as a token of esteem and good-will, from the inhabitants of Norfolk County, many of whom had been the recipients of his kindness. Long was his life on the earth and great was the good he did therein. Truly, according to the dictum of Solon, he might call his life happy, for he had "reached the end of days ripe in years and wisdom, and the gods had given him favor in the eyes of his fellows."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CULVER.

Of this family name there were two distinct and yet strangely united families, the families of two cousins, Jabez and Timothy. Before the war of the Revolution they lived in New Jersey, and the families were very intimate. Four of the daughters of Timothy Culver did not require to change their name when they married, for their husbands were the four sons of Jabez. The names of the daughters were Anna, Elizabeth, Marian and Martha; and the sons, Jabez, Aaron, John and Gabriel. That was surely a strong family combination.

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The first Culver family to settle in Norfolk was that of Jabez Culver. They left New Jersey in 1793, and made the journey on foot, arriving in the township of Townsend in March of the next year. They are thus one of the earliest pioneer families. Rev. Jabez Culver was an ordained Presbyterian minister when he came to Norfolk, and by 1806 he had the Presbyterian church of the new settlement fully organized, though the services had to be held at his own house for many years. The old gentleman settled in Windham, but his sons in Townsend.

Jabez Culver did not take any active part against the Americans in their struggle for independence, but Timothy Culver was in regular service. However, he seems to have been unmolested after the war, for he did not flee to Canada, but remained in New Jersey till 1796.

In 1795 Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Culver walked all the way from New Jersey to visit their daughters and sons-in-law in Norfolk County. They were so pleased with the new district that they determined to move there themselves, and this they did in the early spring of 1796.

The U. E. Loyalist records show the following grants of land to the four daughters of Timothy Culver, all under date of the Order-in-Council, 14th November, 1799:

"Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Culver, two hundred acres in Townsend.
"Marian, " John " " " " "
"Anna " Jabez " " " " "
"Martha " Gabriel " " " " Walsingham."

In 1795 Governor Simcoe, during his visit to Turkey Point, granted to Aaron Culver water privileges on Patterson's Creek, and a mill was built there within the limits of the present town of Simcoe. This mill was enlarged a few years later and became one of the most important in the Long Point district. When the war of 1812-14 broke out, it was owned in partnership by Aaron Culver and E. Woodruff. During "McArthur's raid" of November, 1814, it shared the fate of four other flouring mills, and was totally destroyed. In the report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of that year the loss of Mr. Culver and Mr. Woodruff is mentioned to be £1,751 5*s*.

As McArthur's Raid will be mentioned in more than one chapter, it may be interesting to devote a few lines to a connected statement of its course.

General McArthur had about 1,500 troops when he invaded the province from Detroit. He had proceeded as far as the Grand River when, fearing troops from the east, he turned southward and took up

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a position at Malcolm's Mills, now known by the name of Oakland. The Norfolk militia, commanded by Major Salmon, marched out to attack them. The forces met on the banks of the river which flows through Oakland. Before the engagement the wily American sent a detachment unnoticed down the river; hence the British troops were attacked both front and rear and quickly routed. The battle is sadly spoken of to-day by the old settlers as the "foot race."

The victorious army of McArthur then marched to Waterford, burning the mills there—Avery's and Sovereign's. A detachment also came through Simcoe ravaging and plundering. Thence the ravagers marched to Lyndock, and the whole force being reunited, retreated by the Bostwick Road to Talbot Street, and along that highway to Detroit.*

The members of the various branches of the Culver families have always taken an important part in the affairs of the townships in which they reside.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SAMUEL RYERSE.

Of this family there were two brothers, Samuel, the elder, and Joseph. They were descendants of an old Dutch family, and their ancestors had held judicial appointments under Kings George II. and III. At the opening of the Revolutionary War, Samuel Ryerse enlisted a company of over a hundred men for the service of the king, and was appointed captain thereof, his company being designated as the Fourth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.

The original spelling of the name is Ryerson, but on making out his commission a mistake of spelling was made, and the form Ryerse continued through sundry despatches, commissions and patents, and was finally retained by this branch of the family.

After the war the Legislature of New Jersey having confiscated his

* For a full account the reader is referred to the official despatch of Brigadier-General McArthur to the Secretary of War, 18th November, 1814, published in "Documentary History of Canada, 1812-14," edited by Colonel Cruickshank. (Part II., pp. 308-312.)

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property, he, in company with others, moved to New Brunswick and was given a grant of land near Fredericton, being assigned three thousand acres of the new survey.

In 1794 he took his family (for he had been married in New Brunswick and had four children) back to Long Island, New York, in the hope of being able to settle there, but he soon found that the bitter hatred of the Americans for the Loyalists had not died away in the slightest, and so determined to come back to Canada. Before removing his family Captain Ryerse and a friend came to this part of the country on a prospecting tour. At Niagara he was welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, who promised him a liberal grant of land, amounting in all, with that given to the members of the family on coming of age, to over eight thousand acres.

Late in that fall he returned to New York and made preparations to move his family the following spring. At the opening of navigation they started in a sloop up the Hudson in company with the family of Captain Bouta, and from Albany portaged across to Schenectady, where they procured one of the Schenectady boats, which have been described in a previous chapter.

In this flat-bottomed boat they made their way against the current up the Mohawk, and thence up Wood Creek. Between the head of navigation on Wood Creek and the Oswego river, which flows into Lake Ontario, is a portage of ten miles, over which their boat had to be drawn by hand on a kind of a rude waggon, the wheels being simply slices of a round beech tree.

They skirted the southern shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara, then up the Niagara to Queenston, from which place they had a long and wearisome portage of nine miles, till Chippawa was reached. From that place all was smooth sailing to the Long Point district, which they had chosen. The long journey was completed on the last day of June, 1795. The spot selected by Captain Ryerse was the land surrounding a creek, towards which the forest-covered acres sloped gently down. This was called Ryerse Creek, and the little settlement which grew up at its mouth, Port Ryerse.

Before the fall a comfortable log-house was erected with the help of the settlers already there, a more pretentious building than was common, for it contained a parlor, two bedrooms, a kitchen and a garret. As there were valuable water facilities on his land, one condition of his patent right was that he erect both a saw mill and a grist mill. In 1797 the former was built and the latter the following year. This milling enterprise (the flour mill) was almost the ruin of Captain Ryerse,

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for he did not understand flour milling, and for some years no one arrived in the settlement that could properly manage his mill. In addition, the cost of repair was heavy, as much of the supplies and machinery necessary could only be procured for cash, which was exceedingly scarce in the Ryerse family at that time, for he had to sell part of his land at a dollar an acre to assist in building it. The dam broke, the machinery got out of order, bolting cloths and other supplies were continually needed, and it was certainly a financial loss for many years. The toll was only one bushel in twelve, and the settlers had not much wheat to grind, what they raised being intended solely for their own consumption. During the summer season the mill was absolutely idle. However, *experientia docet*, and in any case it was a very great benefit to the little settlement, for no other mill at that time existed nearer than at Niagara Falls, a hundred miles away.

The saw-mill, on the contrary, brought in better returns. The machinery was simpler and less apt to get out of order, and it did not require skilled operators. Sawn lumber was a staple article of trade, and the toll was half the lumber sawn. The lumber found a ready sale, not so much for cash, as for whatever the settlers had to barter. Consequently, the saw-mill was remunerative, but the flour-mill a heavy loss.

In 1800 Capt. Ryerse was appointed his Majesty's Commissioner of the Peace for the District of London. He was first Chairman of the courts of Quarter Sessions, and Judge of the District and Surrogate courts.

The duties of magistrates in those days were not simply judicial. They had to solemnize marriages, register births, bury the dead, prescribe for the sick, and read the Church service on Sundays. They were the judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and even the dentists of the community. Virtual paragons they must have been to have attended to the various wants of all ranks and conditions of men.

About the beginning of the century the militia of the district was organized, and Mr. Ryerse was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. The regiment used to meet annually on the 4th June, the King's Birthday, for training. It was a motley company, the majority being big slouching, round-shouldered young men, armed with old flint-lock muskets. These could be easily distinguished from the few spruce, upright and military-looking soldiers who had served a quarter of a century before in the war of American Independence.

In 1804, the log-house mentioned was burned, having caught fire from the rudely constructed chimney, and all the books and keepsakes,

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articles of plate and bric-a-brac, brought from New York and prized beyond all price, were burned. For some time thereafter the family lived in the house of the miller who managed the grist mill for Mr. Ryerse.

The later years of Mr. Ryerse's life were spent in the weakness of failing health. That dread disease consumption had laid its icy fingers on a constitution never too strong. In 1810 he was compelled to resign the military and political offices he held, and in June, 1812, passed away at the age of sixty. He was buried in the little plot of ground on which was afterwards erected a church (as he had designed) to mark his resting-place.

The mills and property of Mr. Ryerse were destroyed in the war of 1812. On the 14th of May, 1814, an American force crossed Lake Erie, and, after plundering and burning the town of Dover, marched along the Lake Shore to Port Ryerse. When it appeared there Mrs. Ryerse entreated the officer in command to spare her property, for she was a widow and defenceless. But she only succeeded in saving her house. The mills and all other buildings were remorselessly given to the flames. The excuse argued was that the buildings had been used as a barracks and the mills had furnished flour to British troops. The militia of the district, under Colonel Talbot, was near Brantford at the time, and in his unfortunate absence the labors of the late Captain Ryerse were destroyed.*

* *Vide infra* Chapter XLI.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

McCALL.

THE McCalls were of a Scottish clan from Argyleshire. Donald McCall came to America in the year 1756 with the regular British troops who were sent over against the French at the beginning of the Seven Years' War. He was a private in Montgomery's Highlanders, and took part in the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and served also under Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham and the taking of Quebec. With a detachment of his regiment he was afterwards sent up the lakes. From the Niagara River the party came along the north shore of Lake Erie in batteaux, and when near Turkey Point had an encounter with a party of French and Indians. Their enemies fired at them from the shelter of the woods, but the plucky Highlanders promptly ran their boats ashore, defeated and chased them inland as far as where the village of Waterford now stands. On their way back they encamped for the night on what is now lot 18 of the 4th concession of the township of Charlotteville, near the present residence of Simpson McCall. In the morning the soldiers improvised some fishing tackle, and in a short time had caught out of Young's Creek all the speckled trout the party could eat.

In 1763, after the treaty of Paris, being discharged on the breaking up of his regiment, he settled in the State of New Jersey, where he lived till the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He immediately joined the King's Regiment, and did not retire from military life till after the surrender of Yorktown.

When he returned to his New Jersey home he soon found that he was regarded as an alien and shunned by his neighbors. Not caring to remain, in 1783 he made his way to New Brunswick and settled on a small allotment there.

In 1796 a party from New Brunswick, led by Donald McCall, came west to the Long Point settlement. He was selected as the leader because he had previously visited the country. Among the party were the loyalists Lieut. Jas. Munro and Peter Fairchild. They landed at the mouth of Big Creek on July 1st, 1796, and took up land in various localities.

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The old leader, remembering his adventures with the French and Indians, and the episode of the speckled trout fishing alluded to above, made his way inland to the identical spot where the camp fires of his Highland regiment had been lighted forty years before.

His family consisted at that time of five sons and three daughters —John, Duncan, Daniel, James and Hugh, and Catherine, Elizabeth and Mary. Duncan, being already married, settled near his father, on Lot 23 of the 5th concession. On the 26th July, 1796, a son was born to him, the first white child born in the county of Norfolk. This child (Daniel) served afterwards in the War of 1812, taking part in the Battle of Lundy's Lane and in a skirmish at Malcolm's Hollow (Oakland), where the British were outnumbered and driven back by General McArthur. Until his death he received the pension voted by Parliament to the veterans of 1812. Duncan McCall, his father, was elected to the Upper Canada Parliament, and remained a member till his death in 1833.

In this connection mention must be made of Simpson McCall, also a grandson of the original founder. This gentleman now resides on the lot which his grandfather chose. His father, James McCall, was a lieutenant during the War of 1812. Mr. Simpson McCall was born in 1807 and died in 1898, at the ripe old age of ninety-one. He had also the singular honor of attending for some time the District School of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, late Superintendent of Education of Ontario. For thirty-four years he was Postmaster at Vittoria (1834-68), and in connection therewith had a general store. For four years he was Warden of the County, and has been a justice of the peace since 1845. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1867, and held the position for two terms. He was an Independent in politics, though he inclined to the support of the Conservative party.

In the respect and veneration of the whole community, Mr. McCall in his old age received his reward for the sterling honesty which was the predominant feature of his whole life, and the unflinching justice and impartiality which were his most notable traits of character.

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HOUSE OF LIEUTENANT JAMES MUNRO, ERECTED 1796.

Lot 14, Concession V, Charlotteville. Used as Court-house for London District, 1800–1802.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

MUNRO.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO was one of the chief members of the McCall party which came to Long Point in 1796. He settled in the township of Charlotteville, three miles west of the village of Vittoria.

Being a man of considerable means, he built the best house which had been erected up to that time. It stands to-day, a disused relic, about half a mile back from the road running straight west from Vittoria. It is a two-storey frame house of considerable size. The frame of hewn timber was made so strong that it seems even yet able to defy the storms for another century. The bents are four feet apart, strengthened by tie girths, morticed and tendoned—a marvel of axeman's skill.

The planks for the floors and sheeting were cut out by the "whip" saw; and there must have been many a bee to accomplish the tremendous task of providing sawn lumber for so large a dwelling. The floors of this old building are almost worn through with the wear of many feet for nearly a century.

The writer was assured that it is the original roof which is on the building at the present time. The shingles are of cedar, rudely whittled by the draw-knife, and show in places an original thickness of over an inch.

In the main room is the immense fire-place, built of rude stone, occupying in itself almost space enough for a modern sleeping chamber, in which many a back log of oak or walnut five feet long and two feet through, roared and hissed and sputtered in the early years of the century.

This building is notable for another reason, namely, because it was used as the court-house of the district for two years, 1800-1802, for it was not until the latter date that the court was removed to Turkey Point. This was the only building in all London District that was capable of accommodating the court.

The first court was organized in April, 1800, the first commission of magistrates being as follows: Peter Teeple, John Beemer, William Spurgin, Wynant Williams, and Captain Samuel Ryerse; to which two

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others were afterwards added, Captain William Hutchison and Major John Backhouse. Colonel Joseph Ryerson was the first sheriff and Thomas Welch the first clerk of the court. The old journal of the court, containing the minutes of the meetings between the years 1800-1812, was found some time ago in a heap of rubbish. It is preserved to-day in the Norfolk archives in Simcoe.

A temporary jail was erected near the house, a log building, 14 x 25 feet, divided into two rooms, one for debtors and the other for those charged with criminal offences. Lieutenant Munroe was to act as jailer, his stipend being $100 per annum. It was agreed that as soon as a permanent court-house and jail were erected elsewhere, that Mr. Munroe should buy back this building at a fair and just price. This building was erected during the winter of 1800, by day labor, and was used for nearly a year, until the courts were removed to Turkey Point.

Lieutenant Munro was a son-in-law of Donald McCall, having married Catherine, the eldest daughter, before coming to Long Point. His family consisted of two sons, Robert and Daniel, and one daughter, Mary.

The U. E. Loyalist records show the following grants of land to his daughters:

"Amelia Sophia Munro, spinster, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd December, 1815.

"Charlotte Dustin, wife of Paul Dustin, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd December, 1815.

"Harriet Ann Gillaspy, wife of William Gillaspy, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd Decembar, 1815.

"Mary Green, wife of Jeremiah Green, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

Among the descendants of Lieutenant Munro was J. H. Munro, Esq., member of Parliament at Confederation, who remained in the House of Commons till 1872. His brother, Malcolm Munro, was a member of the Local Legislature for about the same time.

The Munro family are connected with the Wood, Smith, Jewell, Smalley, Wilson and Tisdale families of Norfolk County.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HAZEN.

ONE of the most distinguished Loyalists who settled at Long Point was Sergt. Daniel Hazen. The grand ancestor of the American Hazens was Edward Hazen, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1648 from Northamptonshire, England. In the year following, his wife died and was buried at Rowley, a small village in that state. In 1650 he was married to Hannah Grant, and their eldest son was Thomas, born in 1657.

The town records of Rowley, Massachusetts, prove that Edward Hazen was a man of substance and influence in his day. He was appointed Overseer or Select-man in 1650, '51, '54, '60, '65, and '69, and Judge of Delinquents in 1666. On his death, in 1683, his estate was inventoried at £404 7*s.* 6*d.* a considerable sum in those days.

The writer will trace in the family history that branch only in which the Long Point Loyalists are interested.

John, the eldest son of Thomas Hazen, married Mercy Bradstreet, the granddaughter of Governor Bradstreet. One of their sons was Daniel, while his eldest son was the Daniel Hazen who afterwards settled at Long Point. Daniel, jun., was born on the 10th of August, 1755. When he was twelve years old his father removed to New Jersey, and the family became prominent in that State as formerly in Massachusetts.

Daniel had just come of age when the Declaration of Independence was signed. On the outbreak of hostilities, with all the ardor of a native-born Englishman, he joined the King's army, and so distinguished himself that he was appointed sergeant in Barlowe's regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers. On several occasions he was entrusted with important commissions, which he so discharged as to bring him into constantly increasing popularity with his superior officers, for he was a man to be depended on, and though wary and cautious, as bold as a lion in open fight.

Until the outbreak of the war he had been employed in a surveyor's

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office, and had become very skilful and accurate in that profession. At the close of the war, with his young wife (Anna Ward), he moved to New Brunswick, and was appointed by the Government to survey lands along the St. John's River, for the Loyalists who were coming in crowds to that province. Sergeant Hazen received, among the rest, a large grant of land on that river, and lived there for about eight years; but being filled with the desire to explore western Canada, he left New Brunswick in 1792, and settled in the new Province of Ontario, first in Brant and afterwards in Chippawa, in the Niagara district.

During the summer of 1796 the Hon. Peter Russell, acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, sent Sergeant Hazen and a Mr. Hamlin to survey the townships of Charlotteville and Walsingham in Norfolk County. Charlotteville was surveyed by Mr. Hamlin and his successor, Mr. Welch, but Sergeant Hazen by himself completed the whole survey of Walsingham.

In surveying land the first line run is called the base line. Then others are drawn parallel to it. In Walsingham these are two and a quarter miles apart with an allowance in each case of sixty-six feet for a road. In this township there are three of these, the boundary lines not being known as "base lines." The township is therefore nine miles wide. At right angles to these were roads called the concessions, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. There are fourteen of these in Walsingham, at a distance of five-sixths of a mile apart, the fourteenth concession being one mile wide. There are, therefore, six allotments of two hundred acres between the side lines, or twenty-four farms to each concession, the size of the farms being five-sixths of a mile by one hundred and twenty rods. The roads were simply marked. Many were not opened out for years after the survey, and some, indeed, are still "blind roads."

Sergeant Hazen was very particular about having absolutely pure water for the use of his family. During the survey he came to a lovely little stream, where the water fell in rippling sparkles over the rocks, like Horace's "*fons Bandusia, splendidior vitro.*" As he saw it, and examined the land on either side, he exclaimed, "Here will I live, and here will I be buried!"

Accordingly he determined to remove from Chippawa, and in 1797 he received a large grant of land in Walsingham, the allotment that he had chosen for himself. He had six sons and two daughters, who received from the Government the following grants of land. The entries are taken from the records of the Crown Lands Department:

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"Daniel, jun., yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 19th December, 1806, two hundred acres in Woodhouse.

"Lydia, spinster, daughter of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 29th July, 1806, two hundred acres in Walsingham.

"William, yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 5th August, 1807, two hundred acres in Walsingham.

"John, yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 13th October, 1812, two hundred in Walsingham.

"Rachael, spinster, daughter of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 13th October, 1812, two hundred acres in Walsingham. And also

"Anna Hazen, wife of Daniel Hazen, jun., and daughter of James Matthews, a U. E. Loyalist, Order-in-Council 19th December, 1806, two hundred acres in Woodhouse."

There were also the two youngest sons, Caleb and Elijah. Elijah was the carrier of His Majesty's mail from Vittoria to Port Rowan, for which he was allowed seventy-five cents per week. This gives one an idea of the value and scarcity of money in the early times, eight shillings York currency being the ordinary price of an acre of ground.

Sergeant Hazen was a very large man, tall and powerfully built. He is described as a man of exceedingly good humor, with a kind word for every one. He was a man of strong religious conviction, and a prominent member of the original Woodhouse Methodist Church, organized by Daniel Freeman. He attended service every Sunday, though it meant for him a walk of over twenty miles through the woods. When the regular minister was absent, Sergeant Daniel would officiate himself, and his words were always acceptable to the little congregation.

The old Sergeant, on the outbreak of the war in 1812, promptly took up arms in defence of Canada, and served for the three years. Fortunately no accident happened him, and at its close he settled down to peaceful life once more at his home in Walsingham, called "Hazen's Corners."

In 1824 he was a candidate for election to the Provincial Parliment. There were three days of open voting. Unfortunately, although almost every vote in Walsingham was cast for him, the opposition in the other parts of the county was too strong, and he was not elected.

Such was the life of the original surveyor of Walsingham as related by his grandson, Jacob W. Hazen, of Tilsonburg, now in his sixty-sixth year, an extremely interesting and entertaining host. The writer was shown several relics of his grandfather, notably the sword which did duty in the Revolutionary War, the musket used in 1812, the epaulettes

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of his uniform, and the Bible which was carried constantly through the latter war, also many of his papers, sketches of places, and maps of surveys. In many places the writing is indistinguishable, but the sketches show extreme neatness and care.

The Hazens may well be proud of their good old Loyalist ancestor.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BOWLBY (BOULSBY).

DURING the war of the Revolution Thomas Bowlby became a volunteer in Captain Thomas's Company of the New Jersey Volunteers. For some years after the war, however, he remained in New Jersey. During the summer of 1797 he, his wife and young son, with their goods in a waggon, made the long journey to Long Point and settled in Woodhouse, on a grant of four hundred acres of land.

Mr. Bowlby was a man of considerable influence in Norfolk county, and a prominent member of the Masonic order. In this connection the following story is told.

In November, 1814, General McArthur, during his famous raid, having burned the mills at Simcoe, Oakland and Waterford, was marching westward to Vittoria, where he intended to burn the Russell mill.

However, the news that General McArthur was a Mason rapidly spread over the country, and the people of Vittoria, to whom their mill was of more value than a gold mine, urged Thomas Bowlby, the head of the Masonic lodge of that place, to go to meet the General and beg him to spare the mill. This he did, and with a white 'kerchief on the end of a stick he met the American cavalry at the top of the hill which overlooks Vittoria, and urged McArthur to spare the mill, appealing to him as a member of the Masonic order. To this the General consented, and though his troops murmured mightily at the "tender-heartedness" of their General, he marched them straight through the town without allowing one to leave the ranks. Truly the power of Masonic duty was as strong in those early days as in these.*

The writer is indebted to Mr. T. W. Dobbie, surveyor, of Tilsonburg, for this account of his maternal grandfather.

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* *Vide* also Owen, "Pioneer Sketches," pp. 351-352.

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CHAPTER XL.

FREEMAN.

ANOTHER noted man in the history of this settlement was Daniel Freeman. He had lived during the war in New Jersey, remaining loyal to England, though not taking part in actual hostilities.

Always of a deeply religious nature he was created by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, first an exhorter, next a licentiate, and finally a regularly appointed minister. It may be remarked that he is credited with having preached the first evangelical sermon ever delivered in the city of Detroit.

However, in the year 1798 he came to Long Point country, and became the founder of the first Methodist society in this district.

The Government granted him lot 24 of the 4th concession of Charlotteville, and there he established his new home.

As soon as he was settled he set earnestly to work to organize class meetings, which have always been the distinctive mark of the Methodist Church.

His work prospered, The people of the little colony came willingly to hear him, and in the third year of the century the settlers decided that a regular meeting-house or chapel was necessary, and they immediately proceeded to erect the first Methodist church in the county.

It was situated in Woodhouse township and is called the Woodhouse Methodist Church. It was a log church, forty feet long and thirty-four feet wide, and about fifteen high. The church was quickly completed, and never did the Methodist people of any part of the world worship God in truer sincerity under gilded dome, than did the congregation of half a hundred in that little log meeting-house in the centre of the forest.

No doubt the silent grandeur of the lofty beech and maple, the oak and walnut trees, with their branches spreading like the cedars of Lebanon, the green sward stretching like folds of the richest velvet among the trees, the blue sky and the singing birds, and all the beauties of nature surrounding their little chapel would awaken in their

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minds feelings of veneration and reverence for the great God who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. The minds of the earlier settlers, trained by habit to meditation in the forest, naturally found this a fit place for contemplation and worship.

The second church was a frame building (1818); the third a handsome brick structure, which now stands on the identical site of the first church in the Long Point district.

CHAPTER XLI.

FINCH.

TITUS FINCH joined the Royal Standard shortly after the Declaration of Independence, and continued in the service till the close of the war. In 1784 he landed in Halifax with other Loyalists, and built a home for himself about forty miles west of that city.

Mr. Finch was a very religious man, and feeling himself called to the ministry, was ordained, and preached on the Sabbath to his friends and neighbors in their new home.

In 1798 he removed to Long Point, obtaining from the Government a grant of six hundred acres of land on the fourth concession of Charlotteville. He and his son built a grist mill near Port Ryerse. This mill was burned on the 15th May, 1814, by Americans who came across Lake Erie in six schooners. No sooner had they left, however, than plans for a new mill were got ready, and in less than two months everything was completed and in operation again. In the Government satisfaction for damages Mr. Finch received £265, or one-half the value of the former mill.*

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*Despatch from Lieutenant-General Drummond to Sir George Prevost ("Documentary History of Canada," Part I., p. 16):

"KINGSTON, May 31st, 1814.

"SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your Excellency's information the deposition of Mr. Mathias Steele, of Woodhouse, who was on the spot at the time the enemy landed there on the 14th inst., and which I feel satisfied is correct.

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Following the example of the apostle Paul, who "worked at his trade" six days in the week, "Elder" Finch labored on the farm or in the mill, and on the seventh he preached the Gospel. In 1804 he organized the first Baptist Church in London District, and remained as its minister till his death, in 1821.

CHAPTER XLII.

TISDALE.

THE Tisdales are one of the most noted families of Norfolk County. They are the descendants of an old Welsh family of considerable prominence in Britain in the seventeenth century. About 1700 a branch of the family came to America, and settled in Freetown, Massachusetts. For some time before the war Ephraim Tisdale was the owner and captain of a vessel engaged in trade to the West Indies.

"Personally appeared before me, the Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said district, Mathias Steele, of Woodhouse, gentleman, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, saith, 'That on Saturday, the fourteenth of the present month, an American force, computed at about eight hundred men, and consisting of regulars, militia and seamen, under the command of Colonel Campbell, disembarked at the mouth of Patterson's creek from six schooners, where they encamped for the night. That having met with no opposition, they, on the following morning, advanced and took possession of the Village of Dover, and having plundered the houses of all the inhabitants and carried off all their provisions, set fire to the village and entirely destroyed it. They then proceeded to Ryerson's mills, situated a little farther up the lake, and set fire to them with several other buildings; and proceeding still farther up the lake, destroyed another set of mills belonging to Mr. Finch. He further deposeth and saith, that to the best of his knowledge and belief they destroyed altogether twenty dwelling-houses, three flour mills, three saw mills, three distilleries, twelve barns, and a number of other buildings. He further deposeth and saith, that they shot all the cows and hogs that they could find, leaving them to rot on the ground. And further, that on the said Colonel Campbell being asked the reason of this wanton and barbarous conduct, where he had met with no opposition, he answered that it was done in retaliation for the burning of Havre de Grace, Buffalo and Lewiston, and further this deponent saith not.'"

(Signed) "MATHIAS STEELE.

"Sworn before me at Kingston, this 31st day of May, 1814.

"RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, J.P."

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When the colonies declared war against Britain, Captain Tisdale placed his boat at the service of the king, and he was engaged to distribute supplies at various points on the Atlantic coast. Colonel Sabine in his book on "Loyalists of the American Revolution" (Vol. II., p. 357) has this interesting note: "During the war, while on a voyage to St. Augustine, Ephraim Tisdale abandoned his vessel at sea to avoid capture, and gained the shore in safety. Though nearly destitute of money, he accomplished an overland journey to New York, a distance, by the route that he travelled, of fifteen hundred miles. In 1783 he embarked at New York for New Brunswick on the ship *Brothers*, Captain Walker, and on the passage his wife gave birth to a son, who was named after the master of the ship."

Mr. Tisdale and his family (eight sons and four daughters) settled on lands allotted to them at Waterbury in New Brunswick. This is on the St. John River, between St. John and Fredericton. Here they all lived together till 1798, when Lot, the second son, came to the Long Point settlement, and was assigned land in Charlotteville. He was greatly delighted with his new home, and wrote many letters to New Brunswick urging his father and brothers to come west.

In 1801 Lot paid a visit to New Brunswick, and returned the same year with two brothers, William and Ephraim, and his sister Hannah (Mrs. Perley). In the following year another brother, Joseph, made his way to Long Point, and in 1808 three other brothers and Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Tisdale, sen. The old gentleman lived for eight years in the new home.

Four of the Tisdale brothers, together with Benjamin Mead, formed in 1810 a business partnership, and built a large store in Vittoria. Their enterprise prospered, and in a short time they were regarded as well-to-do men.

True to his loyalist instincts, Mr. Ephraim Tisdale, jun., fought in the war of 1812, and in this connection the following incident is told: In 1814 a body of American militia, 150 strong, the *scum* of the troops, came across Lake Erie for the purpose of plundering and burning. They had marched from Dover to the mills of Titus Finch, at the place since known as Cross and Fisher's Landing, and burned them. Thence they were proceeding to Turkey Point to destroy the district court-house, which was then standing on the bank near where the road now leads down the hill which overlooks Turkey Point. When near Normandale (four miles from Turkey Point) they were attacked by a body of twenty-eight irregular volunteers, armed with fowling pieces and rifles, and driven back to their boats. The volunteers one of whom was the elder

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ROAD LEADING DOWN HIGH BANK AT TURKEY POINT.

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Mr. Tisdale, ran through the woods to the bank of the lake to cut off their retreat. They were too late to prevent the enemy from embarking, but killed an officer and fourteen of the men. The enemy immediately set sail for Turkey Point; but when a short distance from shore discovered the redcoats of a party of troops, which had just arrived to reinforce the volunteers, and, not caring to risk an encounter, forthwith put the helm hard around and made away for the end of Long Point and thence across to the place "from whence they came."

In the rebellion of 1837, Ephraim Tisdale, jun., served for two years as sergeant in a troop of cavalry, and during that period was at the Niagara frontier when the steamer *Caroline* was cut out and burned. He was one of those engaged in that exploit. Subsequently to 1837, he held a captain's commission in the Militia. He was also a justice of the peace for over twenty-five years.

Among the descendants of Ephraim Tisdale is the well-known ex-Minister of Militia, Colonel David Tisdale, M.P. for South Norfolk.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BERDAN.

THE Berdan family were prominent land owners in New Jersey. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Albert Berdan enlisted in the New Jersey volunteers, and was appointed sergeant in the 2nd battalion. On the conclusion of peace he settled in New Brunswick, where he remained till 1798. In that year he came west, settling in the township of Woodhouse. He and his family received allotments, partly in Woodhouse and partly in Charlotteville.

When the Courts of Quarter Sessions were organized, in 1800, and the first session held in April, at the house of Lieut. James Munro, Albert Berdan was sworn in as the first constable of Woodhouse, and was also appointed the first Court Crier. An item in the court journal for the spring term of 1801 states that Albert Berdan was indicted for swearing in the presence of one of the jurymen, Lucas Dedrick. But this seems to have been quite common in those days, for in the same

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session two other prominent men were fined for the same offence. Moreover, in the fall session of the same year, Mr. Berdan was again indicted, this time not only for profane language, but for aggravated assault, for we read: "Albert Berdan, fined £5, Halifax currency, for assault and battery." In fact, the great majority of offences that were brought into court in those early days were for assault or abusive language. There are very few instances of theft.

CHAPTER XLIV.

COPE.

WILLIAM COPE was born on Long Island, the first year of the Seven Years' War. In the Revolutionary War he was a private in the Royal Regiment, New York.

After the war he remained for about ten years in New York State, but in 1794 removed to the Niagara District, and four years later to Norfolk County, settling on the lake front of Walsingham, called for many years Cope's Landing. The old pioneer died in 1813.

His eldest son, Jacob, was one of those wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

The descendants of the family live in and around the village of St. Williams, a border town between Walsingham and Charlotteville.

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CHAPTER XLV.

JOSEPH RYERSON.

JOSEPH, younger brother of Samuel by nine years, was born in New Jersey, at a town called Paterson, on the 28th February, 1761. At the outbreak of the war of American Independence he entered the army in 1776 as a cadet. Being for some time too small to handle a musket, he used a light fowling-piece. About the close of that year, Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton called for volunteers to form a light infantry corps, to go south for the purpose of besieging Charleston. Joseph is mentioned by Col. Sabine as being one of the 550 volunteers for this campaign. When Col. Ennis, the recruiting officer for this expedition, came to Joseph Ryerson, he told him that he was too small to go; but the boy replied that he was growing older and stouter every day, and the colonel, pleased at the lad's ready answer, accepted him.

The service was hard and dangerous, and scarcely a sixth of the force returned, Joseph being one of the eighty-six who got safely back to the Northern States after the unsuccessful siege. After this, the light infantry corps was dispersed, and the men who remained were returned to the regiments from which they had volunteered.

In 1778 he was made an ensign in the Prince of Wales Regiment. This honor was conferred on him in recognition of his services in the bearing of dispatches from Charleston to a point 196 miles in the interior. In the course of this he had many narrow escapes. One story is related by Peter Rodner, who had served in the same division, and remained, till death, his faithful and intimate friend.

He says that on one occasion Ryerson was sent on a scouting expedition and was rash enough to crawl up to a tent of American officers, when he was discovered by one standing in the door, but determining to save himself by an act of unparalleled intrepidity, walked boldly up, and, drawing his bayonet, plunged it through the heart of the hesitating officer and escaped before the startled Americans could give pursuit. He also mentions that Ensign Ryerson was one of the most determined men he ever knew, and with the service of his country uppermost in

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his mind, often exposed himself to great dangers for the accomplishment of his purposes.

In the following year he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, in recognition of the courage which he showed in the bearing of special despatches by sea to the north, having eluded the enemy many times and repulsed them frequently at great odds. He was in six battles and several minor encounters, and once wounded.

In 1783 he went to New Brunswick, being assigned lands at Majorville, on the St. John. There he remained till 1799, when he removed to Upper Canada and settled in the township of Charlotteville.

In Canada, he held in succession the military offices of captain of the militia, major, and afterwards colonel.

In 1800 he was made a member of the first commission of magistrates, and was for some years chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In that same year he was appointed high sheriff of London District, which position he held for about five years. He held also the position of Treasurer of London District for eight years.

True to his loyalty to the British crown whenever danger threatened, in the war of 1812 he again shouldered his musket, and, together with three of his sons (George, William and John), remained in active service to the end of the war.

He seems to have been of a stronger constitution than his brother Samuel, and to have remained healthy and vigorous throughout his life. The Colonel lived till 1854 and was probably the last of the original U. E. Loyalists who joined the Royal Standard in 1776. His descendants, who live at the present time, have inherited his pluck and perseverance, unswerving loyalty to the Crown, and unsullied faith in the glorious destiny of the land for which their distinguished ancestor fought so long and so faithfully.

The families of the two brothers, Samuel Ryerse and Joseph Ryerson are connected by intermarriage with some of the best families of the Province. The circle of connection is very wide, including, among others, the Austin, Barett, Lee, Stirling, Wilson, Burch, Freeman, Williams, Bostwick (the late Colonel Bostwick, of Port Stanley, was a son-in-law of Joseph Ryerson), Wyatt, Rolph, Hazen, Mitchel, Clark and McMichael families.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

ANDERSON.

JUST before the war there settled in New Jersey a Scotch family of the name of Anderson. On the declaration of the hostilities they declared themselves on the side of the King, and enrolled themselves in the New Jersey volunteers. One of the family, Walter, rose to the rank of captain. His true British bravery, his sharp wit and clever repartee commanded the admiration and respect of the men of his company. He had an extraordinarily versatile nature, and at night around the camp-fire he was the popular entertainer, spinning off by the hour romantic stories with exceedingly dramatic execution.

About the close of the war he was one of the Loyalists who took refuge in Ward's blockhouse on Long Island. In that place they were besieged by the Americans; but, before a surrender was made, he and a comrade named Henry Bush, escaped by night across the ice to the mainland of Connecticut. In this State they were, however, in exceedingly dangerous territory, for Captain Anderson was one of the persons who were designated by name, and in a certain posted order were required by the Executive Council to surrender themselves to some judge of a court or justice of the peace within a specified time and abide trial for treason, or, in default of appearance, to stand attainted.

It is needless to say that these men were very far from trusting themselves to the tender mercies of the Executive Council of Connecticut, and a plan of escape was soon concocted in the fertile brain of Anderson. They assumed the rôle of a pair of itinerant evangelists, a Moody and Sankey, or Crossley and Hunter, of the last century. It seems that Bush could sing very acceptably. His rich, melodious voice would ring out in sonorous tones over the rows of New Englanders in the log meeting-houses in such affecting strains as:

"We'll drive the devil around a stump,
We're marching on to glory;
And hit him a thump at every jump,
We're on our journey home."

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Nor was Anderson less talented on his side. Clothed in a rusty black coat reaching to his knees, his beard shaved off, with the exception of a most sanctimonious-looking pair of side whiskers, his shoulders bowed beneath the burden of the woes of wretched humanity or the ponderous Bible which he carried so carefully under his arm, with a voice tremulous with emotion he would plead with the people to accept the offer of salvation. Anon, in firmer tones, he would relate such familiar tales as that of the good Samaritan or the rich man and Lazarus, and draw moral lessons therefrom. As he proceeded, we are told that he would work himself into a paroxysm of rage as, on the basis of: "Woe unto thee Chorazin, woe unto thee Bethsaida," he would proclaim the vengeance of a justly angry God on account of the wickedness of the country in general, and the ill-fated remnant of Loyalist English in particular, and the barbarous atrocities of the Six Nation Indians at Wyoming. His eyes would glow, his mouth quiver, his heart throb, his breast heave, and his finger-nails dig into the palms of his hand, as in a fervor of religious frenzy he prayed high heaven to send the red archangel with the two-edged sword of flame to separate the sheep from the goats, and the dire deceivers from those that were true.

Thus they held one meeting each day at early candle-lighting in all the school-houses and chapels in a comparatively straight line between the southern and northern boundaries of the State. Once safely out of Connecticut, they struck with unclerical haste for the military high road, which ran along the west shore of Lake Champlain. In a flat-bottomed boat they rowed themselves the whole length of the Upper St. Lawrence and of Lake Ontario, and settled in the Niagara district.

Captain Anderson's family made their way to him as soon as possible, and for about thirteen years they lived in the County of Lincoln. In 1799 they moved to the Long Point settlement, having received land in Charlotteville.

The old Captain died from injuries received by falling from a roof in 1810. "Full of years and honors" he passed away, leaving to his five sons and two daughters a name to be respected and honored as long as the lamp of patriotism sheds light on the deeds of men.

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CHAPTER XLVII.

GILBERT.

JOSIAH GILBERT, of New Jersey, was a corporal in the King's American Regiment. In company with a man named Pearlie he acted as a spy in the War of the Revolution. After peace was concluded he came under the penalties of the same acts passed by the legislature of New Jersey, as have been detailed in Chapter V., and his escape from his native state was almost as dramatic as that of Abraham Smith.

Late in October, 1783, a body of troops came to his house seeking him, and Gilbert had barely time to leap on his horse and get well away. But he had not gone far when the shouts of his pursuers, also mounted, fell on his ear. The race for freedom was an exciting one, but Gilbert managed to maintain his lead. His pursuers hoped to catch him at the river Alleghany, never thinking that he would venture to cross it. But the brave man, throwing himself from his horse, rolled a small cedar log into the water, and with his left arm round it for support, attempted to steer himself with the other to the opposite shore.

By the time the Americans reached the river, he was nearly two hundred yards from the bank he had left, although it was only with extreme difficulty that he was making his way slowly across. Forthwith, the sergeant commanded his men to open fire upon the swimmer, and the unremitting sharp-shooting was kept up as long as Gilbert was within range. The arm which encircled the log was shot in the fleshy part, but by good fortune the bone was not splintered, and he was enabled to still cling to his support. The log itself received many balls, but by keeping it between himself and the enemy his head was protected until he was out of range, and the disappointed troopers had to return gloomily home.

The corporal made his way to New Brunswick, where he remained till 1799. In that year he came to the Long Point country settling in the township of Woodhouse. In the war of 1812 he was appointed captain of a local body of volunteers, and again nobly proved his loyalty to Britain.

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Some of his descendants live at the present time near Springford in North Norwich, and some in Dereham. A grandson, John Gilbert, aged eighty-nine, is yet living in Dereham, and also the eldest sister of John Gilbert, a Mrs. Mahoney, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. One of the sons of John Gilbert is called Josiah, after his noted ancestor.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

JOHNSON.

MANY Loyalists of this name distinguished themselves in the war of American Independence. George and James Johnson served as junior officers in the Royal Regiment, New York. Sir John Johnson was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William, a captain in the King's Loyal Regiment. Jonas Johnson was a soldier in the noted Butler's Rangers, and another, James, a trooper in Jessup's Brigade.

But one only of the name settled in Norfolk County, to wit, Lawrence Johnson. He had served as a corporal in Colonel Robinson's regiment. When taken prisoner in one of the countless skirmishes of the war, Colonel Livingstone, the Commander of the American squadron, sent the prisoner to the President of Pennsylvania with the message: "Lawrence Johnson is an impudent, determined villain, undoubtedly in the service of the enemy. If you examine him, you will find him to be one of the greatest liars you have ever met."

With such a testimonial as this, the governor was graciously pleased to entertain the unfortunate Johnson in one of the strongholds of the capital, and the loyalist remained the guest of the governor till the end of the war.

At the conclusion of hostilities, Johnson was told to leave the country, and, glad enough to be out of prison, promptly went to New Brunswick in the spring of 1784. For fifteen years he remained in that province, that is, until 1799, when he removed to Long Point.

He is described as a tall, spare man, of considerable physical strength and great powers of endurance, sharp-witted, clever with his tongue, and of remarkable power of rapid decision in emergencies. He was a "pioneer" Baptist, and one of the original members of Titus Finch's church.

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"FISHER'S GLEN."

From 1800 to 1825 a prosperous little settlement under name of Newport; now a popular picnic resort (near Port Ryerse).

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CHAPTER XLIX.

MONTROSS.

In the war of American Independence, Peter Montross, sen., had been a soldier in the Loyal American Regiment, and at the close of the war settled in New Brunswick.

In 1799 his three sons, Levy, Silas and Peter, and their three sisters, came west to Long Point, settling in Charlotteville near the lake. They each received from the Government two hundred acres in Charlotteville, under date of Order-in-Council 17th February, 1802.

(The allotment of Silas was lot 20 of the 1st concession, near the "Glen.")

The wife of Silas Montross was Sarah, daughter of Frederick Maby. She received one of the first grants of land given in that section, the entry being the third on page 1, folio I. of the Docket Book for warrants of survey to U. E. Loyalists and military claimants.

The various sons of Silas Montross also received free land. Evidently both the father, Peter Montross, and son Silas, were in active service in the Revolutionary War, for Silas is mentioned also in the list of the Loyal American Regiment; but at the time of the war he must have been very young.

Silas built a distillery at a place called Cross and Fisher's Landing (Old Newport), now known as the "Glen." In 1814 the crews of the six American schooners, who burned the mill of Titus Finch, burned two houses and a barn belonging to Mr. Montross, and looted this distillery of forty barrels of whiskey. When peace was restored, he was given by the Government £235 11s., this being 50 per cent. of the assessed value of his loss.

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CHAPTER L.

MILLARD.

DANIEL MILLARD was a corporal in the 85th Regiment. In 1786 he came to Niagara. The entry "Daniel Millard and wife" appears on the Niagara provision list for that year.

In 1799 he removed to the township of Woodhouse. He was a man of exceedingly good character, reliable and trustworthy. He was appointed, in 1800, the first treasurer for London District. His two sons were given land in Norfolk County, the one in Woodhouse, the other in Townsend.

CHAPTER LI.

MATTHEWS.

DURING the war of the Revolution, James Matthews served as a cavalryman in the New Jersey volunteers. After the war he settled on Lyon's Creek, in the Niagara District; but, in 1799, exchanged his government allotment there for lot 3 of the Gore of Woodhouse.

He was a member of the first court jury of London District, and a trustee of the original Woodhouse Methodist Church.

In the war of 1812, he again volunteered, and did faithful service for his country in the transportation corps. The old pioneer died in 1818, having lived a century all but four years.

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CHAPTER LII.

POWELL.

THE name of Abraham Powell was inserted on the list of U. E. Loyalists by special Order-in-Council, 13th January, 1807. At that time he had been living in Windham for eight years. On the 7th February, 1809, he was granted two hundred acres in Charlotteville, and on the 20th October of the next year one of his sons, Jacob, also received two hundred acres. The other sons received further grants in Windham at a later date.

It is said that Mr. Powell opened the first store in Windham, at a place which afterwards received the name of Powell's Plains.

In 1804 he was appointed Road Commissioner for Norfolk County, and subsequently held other municipal appointments.

One of his sons, Israel, was the Norfolk representative in the Dominion Parliament from 1841 to 1848; he was also warden of his county for some time. The family has always taken a prominent part in municipal politics.

CHAPTER LIII.

FOSTER.

ELIAS and Mary Foster were the first who settled in Walsingham, west of Big Creek.

Before the war of the Revolution, Elias was in comfortable circumstances in Long Island. However, he promptly threw in his lot with the British, and served in the Royal Regiment, New York.

In 1783 he came with others to New Brunswick, settling about ten miles from Fredericton. He was a widower at the time he left his American home, but married again in New Brunswick.

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In 1800 he came to Long Point with his young family, settling in Walsingham, near the marsh land, west of Port Royal. Three years after he was made a justice of the peace, and later, a justice of the Court of Requests. He continued a man of prominence and influence till his death, in 1833.

His eldest son, Edward, served in the war of 1812 as a commissariat officer. This gentleman was a skilful hunter, and his family tell many thrilling "bear stories," tales of adventure in the thick forests west of Walsingham Centre. His list of bear "scalps" is said to have amounted to over one hundred.

Muskrats seem to have been plentiful in Walsingham at that time, for it is said Mr. Foster killed as many as seventeen hundred in one year. The skins had a value of about two shillings, York currency. Evidently Long Point was a sportsman's paradise to an even greater extent than it is at the present time.

CHAPTER LIV.

WILLIAMS.

In the Revolutionary war, Jonathan Williams was a captain in the Loyal Rangers. Strange to say, he was not so much molested by the Legislature of the State of New York after the war as were others. He was left off the confiscation and "expurgation" lists. Consequently, it was not till 1800 that he came to Canada, when he settled in the township of Woodhouse. His son, Titus, was born in Long Island in 1790, and came over with his father.

Four years before the war of 1812, Titus received an ensign's commission in the 2nd Regiment of Norfolk militia, and as soon as war was declared he was made lieutenant of the left flank company, which assembled at Turkey Point. He was second in command of the 100 volunteers from this county who accompanied Brock to Detroit, which was followed by the ignominious surrender of the American general, Hull. His rank was then raised to that of captain.

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Shortly afterwards he was ordered to the defence of Fort Erie, which, it was surmised, would soon be attacked, for thirteen thousand men were arming and drilling at Buffalo. When the attack came, the Canadians were forced to retire, for their numbers were far inferior to those of the American force. However, on his way back to Chippawa Capt. Williams succeeded in surprising and taking prisoners thirty Americans under Capt. King. In the fight at Fort Erie, which lasted through the night, it may be mentioned that Major Bostwick and John Matthews, of Norfolk County, were wounded: the former in the head, the latter in the leg.

The next year he was ordered to take forty men and a large boat and proceed to Sugar Loaf, where a quantity of flour was buried. This he was to seize during the night, if possible, and bring it to headquarters. After dark he proceeded to the point and ran his boat on shore, but before they could land a volley was fired into the boat, for the Americans had received information from a deserter. They had run on the shore with such impetus that the boat was grounded, and there being no chance of escape, the whole party were taken prisoners. The captives were forwarded from one place to another, Schlosser, Fort Niagara, Batavia, Geneva, Albany, Pittsfield, Mass., and, finally, Philadelphia. On account of some executions of deserters taken in arms by the Canadian Government, Williams and his companions were looked upon as hostages, and stood in hourly danger of the gallows. They were incarcerated five in a cell, in close confinement. As time went on, however, the feeling subsided, and they were liberated on the 18th of May, 1814, and arrived in Upper Canada July 25th, 1814. On his return he was appointed adjutant and fought at Lundy's Lane. After that battle he was placed in command of the militia working on Fort Norfolk, in Turkey Point, and remained in that capacity till the close of the war, when the militia was disbanded.

There were few engaged in this struggle for home and fireside that fought longer or more gloriously. From the 25th of June, 1812, till the forces were disbanded, in 1815, he was either on duty or a prisoner of war. Subsequently, he was made successively major and colonel, and did not lay down his commissions until failing eyesight demanded his resignation.

Lord Elgin sent a cordial letter of appreciation to him on the occasion of his handing in his resignation. It reads as follows: "I have much pleasure in availing myself of the opportunity of expressing to Col. Titus Williams the high sense I entertain of his services, and he is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank."

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Assuredly the U. E. Loyalists were the "stuff of which heroes are made." The writer has been told many further incidents of the bravery of Col. Williams, in the war of 1812, but sufficient has been said to prove his courage.

CHAPTER LV.

BROWN.

SAMUEL BROWN was a New Jersey loyalist, who came to the Niagara District in 1786, settling in the township of Stamford. His name appears on the provision list for that year. "Samuel Brown, wife, and one child," reads the entry. This child was his eldest son, James, who had been born in New Jersey three years before.

In 1800 he removed to Norfolk, settling about the centre of Charlotteville. His family by this time consisted of five sons and four daughters. Four of the sons left Charlotteville and settled in Middleton, becoming four of the earliest pioneers of that township. One, Samuel, jun., was a very successful hunter and trapper, and accumulated considerable property, paying for it with the bounties he received from the Government for wolves' scalps. For these a bounty of $6 each was received.

CHAPTER LVI.

SPURGIN.

WITH regard to William Spurgin, the only reliable information we have is that he was a loyalist from North Carolina. He settled in Charlotteville about the year 1800, as far as we know. His son, Samuel, received a grant of two hundred acres in the same township on the 26th of May, 1817.

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CHAPTER LVII.

HUTCHISON.

THE trouble between loyalists and revolutionists began in many cases long before the war. The radicals were intolerant of opposition, and to attempt to be neutral was, in their language, to be a "traitor."

Such was the case with William Hutchison, of New Jersey. At the opening of the war he was urged to join the rebel army, but persistently refused. Henceforward he was followed by the open and avowed hatred of the American patriots. Their dislike in this case was unremitting and implacable. His cattle were mutilated, his barns burned, and, finally, his estate was confiscated, and orders were given to bring him "dead or alive" before the executive officers of the State Legislature. Nothing remained, therefore, for himself and friends (for there were eleven to whom this order had reference), but an attempt to escape to the King's troops. His wife and eight children had to be left behind. The small body of eleven men were followed, and, being brought to bay by a detachment of American cavalry, bravely defended themselves for some minutes, but seeing the contest useless, took refuge in an old barn. Their hiding-place was soon discovered, and ten of them were caught and afterwards hanged. It happened that William Hutchison did not enter the barn as did the others, but threw himself among some furze bushes a little distance from it. But his hiding place was none too safe, for one of the sentries peered into the bush, remarking that "it would be a d—— fine place for a 'rebel' to hide himself." But being hidden in the deep shade he was not discovered. So he crawled along the borders of the field to get to the road, lying motionless when the moon shone brightly, and again moving when it was hidden by a cloud. On every side he could hear the calls of the American troopers to each other as they prowled round in search of him.

Finally, however, he made his escape to the British army, and, burning for vengeance, he asked to be appointed to the command of a small body of troops. His request was willingly granted, for, before the war he had been granted a captain's commission, and he was made

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a captain of one of the regiments of New Jersey volunteers. His company did remarkably daring service for the Motherland during that bitter war.

But his wife and little children did not survive the hardships to which they were subjected, and at the conclusion of peace he and his two remaining sons went to New Brunswick. There he married again and settled on the St. John River. There he remained for about fourteen years, when he removed to the township of Walsingham, Norfolk County (1798). He was an added member of the first commission of magistrates for the London District.

In the war of 1812, true to his loyal spirit, he took his three eldest sons, of whom two had been born in New Brunswick, and went to the front. At the battle of Moravian town, Alexander, the eldest, was killed.

Captain Hutchison was a justice of the peace, and for one term of 1809, chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Turkey Point. He was also an associate justice of the Court of Requests for Walsingham.

The descendants of the Captain live yet in Walsingham, and are connected with the Beard, Sovereign, Backhouse, Fairchild, and McKinna families of Norfolk county.

CHAPTER LVIII.

BUCKNER.

THERE were four brothers of this name settled in New Jersey before the war, Mathias, Henry, John, and Martin. They came originally of good old German stock, and remained staunchly loyal to King George. Not content with a passive allegiance, they took up arms, not in defence of the "Vaterland" across the water, but in defence of the right of their adopted sovereign.

In the U. E. Loyalist record we have an entry to the effect that Henry and John joined the Royal Standard at New York, the latter in 1779. With regard to Mathias, the entry records show that he joined the Royal Army in the Jerseys as early as 1777. Martin is not men-

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tioned, but, no doubt, he was an active loyalist also, for the four brothers came to this country together in 1795.

The long journey from New Jersey was made on foot, a walk of five hundred miles. The two children of Henry, a son and a daughter, Henry and Anne, mere infants at that time, were slung in baskets, one on either side of a pack horse. Father and mother walked by their side and carried a few small relics of their former home. They followed the military highway by Lake Champlain, Fort Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, and then turned Northward to Cornwall. Slowly they made their way by land along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and along the high road running west, which Governor Simcoe had projected in 1795, but which at that time was, in many places, simply a blaze, for the Governor had left the Province before his intentions could be carried out.

They settled first at Lyon's Creek, in the Niagara District, but about 1800, removed to the Long Point settlement, and received from the Government the following grants of land, chiefly in the township of Windham:

"John Boughner, son of Mathias, of Willoughby, Lincoln Co., 200 acres, 30th September, 1800.

"Mathias Boughner, jun., son of Mathias, 200 acres, 30th Sept., 1800.

"Anna Boughner, daughter of Mathias, 200 acres in Woodhouse, 23rd June, 1803.

"Alex. Boughner, son of Mathias, 200 acres, in Windham, 26th June, 1807.

"Getta Boughner, wife of Alexander (supra) and daughter of Jacob Glover, a U. E. loyalist, 200 acres in Windham, 16th Feb., 1811."

Two daughters of Henry Buckner also received land.

"Elizabeth Owen, wife of Abner Owen, 200 acres in Woodhouse.

"Mary Wilson, wife of Joseph Wilson, jun., 200 acres in Windham, 4th May, 1811."

The present home of Elias Boughner, on the 13th concession of Windham, is on the identical site of the original log cabin, erected just a century ago.

It will be noticed that the name as spelled in these entries is "Boughner," a mistake of the copyist no doubt; but as the grants of land were drawn out in that name, the majority of the family adopted it thenceforward.

For years the wolf, the bear, and other ferocious animals were a source of terror to the early settler. The want of firearms and ammunition, in many cases made their extermination a task of great difficulty. They grew very bold and would come even by day to the door

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of the shanty, ready to seize the poultry, pigs, sheep, or provisions of the early settler, and even his little child, while night was made hideous by their incessant howling.

The little sheep-fold of Mr. Mathias Buckner had been broken into, night after night, by wolves. There was not a doubt as to the nature of the marauder, for a few inches of snow lay on the ground and the tracks were plain. He followed the marks through the woods to a cave at the mouth of which the bloody snow and scattered tufts of wool were an indisputable evidence that the offender had been tracked to his den. The mouth of the cave was not much larger than the body of a man. To attack a ferocious wolf in such a place might well make a man shudder; but, nothing daunted, Mr. Buckner prepared to enter the den. He fastened a candle on the end of a long pole and shoved it into the cavern, and, taking his musket and a pitchfork, he crawled in on his hands and knees. The roof of the cave was higher on the inside, and he was enabled to stand almost upright. Carefully looking around in the awful silence, he saw a pair of glassy eyes gleaming in the shadow. His life depended on one shot. He aimed a little below the glittering eyeballs, and a howl of pain told him that his shot was effective. But a frantic leap of the maddened animal showed him also that the wolf was far from dead. He seized the pitchfork, and, though his coat was torn by the claws of the wolf as he sprung aside, he succeeded in impaling the animal at the first thrust, and a few stabs settled it forever.

This story, and others as interesting, was told the writer by an old lady now nearly eighty years of age, living about two miles from Tilsonburg. She is the widow of Peter, one of the six sons of Mathias. Mrs. Boughner is an extraordinarily interesting old lady, with the marked conversational power of her family.

The family is an extensive one, and well and favorably known throughout the section, Mr. Elias Boughner being on two occasions the standard-bearer for the Conservative party in North Norfolk. Though he missed election, the immense vote cast for him is an evidence of the regard and esteem with which his fellow citizens honor him.

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CHAPTER LIX.

WYCOFF.

In the War of the Revolution families were frequently divided by the bitterest hatred. Many times did fathers recognize sons, or brothers in the opposing battle line. The Wycoff family, of Long Island, is an instance of this fratricidal division. One of the family, Major Hendrick Wycoff, was the trusted agent of Governor Clinton. On the British side Peter Wycoff fought as conscientiously and as bravely.

Immediately after the close of the war, this Peter Wycoff removed to the Niagara District, settling in Lincoln County, near St. Catherines. About 1797 he returned to Long Island for some business purpose, and on his way back it is supposed was murdered, for he was not heard of again. His widow and two sons, John and Peter, remained for some years at their home in Lincoln County.

After some time the widow married John Clendenning, a miller, and the family removed to Long Point, settling near Port Ryerse. Mr. Clendenning was engaged by Mr. Ryerse to manage his mill.

The two sons, John and Peter Wycoff, enlisted for the war of 1812. John was killed on the Niagara frontier, but Peter returned safely home. He was given 200 acres in Woodhouse on the 17th December, 1816, and lived on his farm until his death, in 1881.

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CHAPTER LX.

HAVILAND.

DURING the war of the Revolution, John Haviland, of New York State, was a captain in the company commanded by Colonel James Delaney.

At the close of the war, he joined the party which Mr. Grass was preparing to conduct to Upper Canada. They left New York in five small vessels, and sailed around the coast, arriving at Sorel, in Quebec, in October, 1783. There they built themselves shanties, and wintered. In May, 1784, they re-embarked in their boats and reached Cataraqui, Kingston, in July. Captain Haviland settled in Adolphustown. There he remained till 1803, when he removed to the Long Point Settlement, erecting his log cabin on lot 12 of the 1st concession of Townsend.

Captain Haviland received a large grant of land from the Crown, as is proved by the following Order-in-Council, under date of 27th January, 1809:

"John Haviland, of Townsend, Norfolk County, London District, gentleman, formerly a captain in Delaney's Regiment, 2,600 acres, to make up 3,000 acres, as captain, in King and Gwillimbury." This was in the northern part of York County, but Mr. Haviland preferred to live on the 600 acres in Townsend, where he had established his home.

There are also the following grants registered:

"Benjamin, son of John Haviland, yeoman, 200 acres in Townsend, 20th March, 1815.

"John, son of John Haviland, yeoman, 200 acres in Townsend, 20th March, 1815.

"Esther, wife of John Haviland, jun., and daughter of Peter Fairchild, 200 acres, 20th March, 1815.

"Sarah, spinster, daughter of John Haviland, 200 acres in Townsend, 7th August, 1816; also lot 19, 5th concession, Zorra, 8th May, 1821.

"Fanny, daughter of John Haviland, 200 acres in Townsend, 8th October, 1833."

Captain Haviland enlisted for the war of 1812, and was slightly wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

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One of his grandsons, also a John Haviland, obtained a part of the old captain's farm, and so improved it that it is now a veritable farmer's paradise. The buildings are large, and display a quaint old-fashioned magnificence. The homestead is a great square brick house, with a balcony running completely around the second story. Everything is in keeping, and the impression given to the visitor is one of easy circumstances and solid comfort.

CHAPTER LXI.

FAIRCHILD.

THE name of Peter Fairchild was inserted on the original list of U. E. Loyalists by a special Order-in-Council, dated 10th May, 1808. It is here stated that he joined the Royal Standard in 1777. It would seem by this that he did not come to Canada till quite late, probably about the year 1805.

At any rate, it is certain that he was settled in Townsend by the year 1807, for we find mention of him in that year in the records of the township. His family received from the Government the following grants of land:

"Rebecca, daughter of Peter Fairchild, a U. E. Loyalist, wife of Joseph Meril, 200 acres in Charlotteville, 28th May, 1811.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Fairchild, wife of J. Smith, 200 acres in Charlotteville, 21st June, 1811.

"Benjamin, son of Peter Fairchild, 200 acres in Townsend, 7th August, 1816.

"Sarah, daughter of Peter Fairchild, spinster, 200 acres in Townsend, 8th October, 1833."

The Fairchild and Haviland families were connected by the marriage of Benjamin Fairchild, spoken of above, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Haviland of the same place.

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CHAPTER LXII.

WILSON.

JACOB and Joseph Wilson were brothers. On the outbreak of hostilities they each joined the British, and were enrolled in the New Jersey volunteers. Jacob was made a sergeant in one company. Joseph was a private in Barton's division.

After the war they settled first in the Niagara District, but in the early years of the century removed to the Township of Windham. Their children received the following grants of land:

"Philip, son of Jacob Wilson, two hundred acres, 23rd March, 1811, in Windham.

"Mary, daughter of Joseph Wilson, wife of Michael Cairo, two hundred acres in Windham, 26th March, 1811.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson, wife of John Van Atter, two hundred acres in Windham, 25th February, 1812."

CHAPTER LXIII.

SHAW.

DURING the war of American Independence, Michael Shaw was a private soldier in Butler's Rangers, and was one of the three hundred who attacked Fort Wyoming. He settled first in the Niagara District, and afterwards in the Township of Townsend. His two sons received grants as follows:

"Dennis, son of Michael Shaw, of same place, a U. E. Loyalist, two hundred acres in Townsend, 12th October, 1810.

"Michael, jun., two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

Nothing further concerning the family has been learned.

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CHAPTER LXIV.

DAVIS.

THOMAS DAVIS was a member of a North Carolina regiment. He settled after the war in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, of the Niagara District. Later, he removed to Woodhouse, in Norfolk County. His daughter, Fanny, was married to a son of Jacob Wilson, and received a grant of 200 acres in Charlotteville on the 20th May, 1835.

The writer has not learned anything further concerning the family.

CHAPTER LXV.

GLOVER.

JACOB GLOVER was a merchant of Newtown, Connecticut. On the outbreak of the war he served as a sergeant in Lord Rawdon's command. In 1770 he was sent to Long Island in a boat in command of eight soldiers to capture Major-General Sillman. The American general was captured easily, for he was alone and comparatively defenceless. On returning to the mainland they found Colonel Simcoe, of the Queen's Rangers, waiting for them, who called out, "Have you got him?" Answer "Yes." "Have you lost any men?" "No." "That is well," answered Simcoe, "your Sillmans are not worth a man, nor your Washingtons."

Sergeant Glover settled in Windham about 1810, where he was given Government land. His son, John, was given land in both Windham and Zorra townships.

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CHAPTER LXVI.

DOUGHARTY.

ANTHONY DOUGHARTY was one of the North Carolina Loyalists. To the best belief of the writer, he did not come to Canada till about 1810. He is mentioned on p. 6 of Folio II. of the Loyalist Docket Books as "Of Townsend, lately deceased." This entry is under date 16th October, 1811, in connection with a grant of two hundred acres in Townsend to his daughter, Margaret, the wife of Nathaniel Root. Another daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Tagert, was given two hundred acres in Townsend on the 16th March, 1817.

No further information concerning the family has been obtained.

CHAPTER LXVII.

GREEN.

REUBEN GREEN was a sergeant in the 1st battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He settled in Townsend in 1811, receiving from the Government a grant of 500 acres, on the 7th May of that year, as a military claimant.

Two of his daughters also received grants of land:

"Elizabeth, wife of John Dickson, daughter of Reuben Green, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

"Phoebe, wife of Jonathan Silverthorne, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

The writer has not obtained any further information concerning the family.

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CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the story of the settlement of United Empire Loyalists in the Long Point District. It has been the aim of the writer to tell, in a simple and straightforward style, of those brave men who laid the foundation of a loyal British population in that part of Upper Canada. The material for the last forty chapters at least has been obtained from the descendants of these Loyalist settlers. Traditions as to the settlement of their ancestors are preserved in almost every family.

It may be wondered that the literature as to the Loyalists is so scanty, but the reason is not hard to guess. They who are driven from their homes, who surrender their property and are forced to flee with what little baggage can be carried on the back of a horse or a cow, exiles from their native land, wanderers in a strange one, leave but few written memorials for the guidance of those who come in after days. Their papers are scattered and lost. Further, those who must devote their time and energy to the all-absorbing task of clearing away the forest and rearing new homes for their little ones in a land removed from even the vestiges of civilization, have but little time or inclination for writing history or recording events. Their feelings are often too bitter for tears or for words. Hence, except for the purely historical part, dealing with their enforced exile from the land of their birth, common to all the Loyalists who sought a refuge in Canada, we have had to depend upon tradition.

It is to be hoped that the traditions embodied in these pages are not materially inaccurate. The method of comparison and examination of different individuals as to the settlement of a single person has been adopted so far as circumstances would permit. It is astonishing to find so much unanimity and consistency as to the tales and stories that are embodied herein. Moreover, many an old man is living to-day who knew personally those whose lives are recorded in these pages. Sons are yet alive whose fathers carved a home out of the wilderness almost a century since, and their evidence in many cases is unimpeachable. The writer has been oftentimes intensely stirred by the stories told by old men, now on the verge of the grave. If these chapters give to the mind of the reader an increased feeling of pride in the early settlers of this Province, the purpose of this treatise has been accomplished, and

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these pages, begun in a spirit of extreme timidity, and sent forth with many a misgiving as to their crudeness and imperfection, will not have been in vain.

The Rev. Le Roy Hooker, of Detroit, expresses the issues which the Loyalists had to face, in a few beautiful lines:

"These be thy heroes, Canada!
These men, who stood, when pressed,
Not in the fevered pulse of strife,
When foeman thrusts at foeman's life,
But in that sterner test
When wrong on sumptuous fare is fed,
And right must toil for daily bread,
And men must choose between.
When wrong in lordly mansion lies,
And right must shelter 'neath the skies,
And men must choose between.
When wrong is cheered on every side,
And right is cursed and crucified,
And men must choose between.
And when you pray for Canada,
Implore kind heaven, that like a leaven,
The hero blood which then was given
May quicken in her veins each day;
So shall she win a spotless fame,
And like the sun her honored name,
Shall shine to latest years the same."

THE END.

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